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U. S. Department of Agriculture



SUPER-SNOWDRIFT CAULIFLOWER, SWEET SPANISH UTAH STRAIN ONION,
IMPROVED GREAT LAKES LETTUCE, PERFECTA SCARLET GLOBE RADISH

The Western Seed Co.

1425 Fifteenth Street DENVER 2, COLORADO

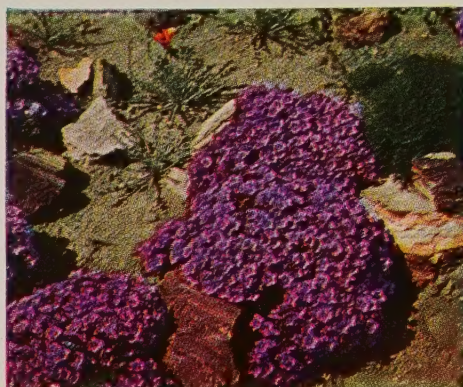
These Annual Flowers
Are Outstanding and
Easy to Grow



CALENDULA CAMPFIRE

Pkt. 10c

See Page 40



NIEREMBERGIA PURPLE ROBE

Pkt. 20c

See Page 45



DAHLIA DOUBLE MIXED

Pkt. 15c

See Page 42



SCABIOSA GIANT HYBRID

Mixed

Pkt. 10c

See Mourning Bride, Page 45



NASTURTIUM GOLDEN GLOBE DOUBLE

Semi Dwarf

Sweet Scented

Pkt. 7c

See Page 45



PETUNIA THEODOSIA

Fringed

Pkt. 25c

See Page 47



ZINNIA WILLMOTT

Pkt. 10c

See Page 51



SUNFLOWER SUN GOLD

Pkt. 10c

See Page 49



MARIGOLD POT OF GOLD

Pkt. 15c

See Page 44

Gold Seal Seeds for
1948

Quality Seeds Produce Quality Vegetables

GOLD SEAL

Stands for the Best in Seeds

The old saying, "Western Seeds for Western Growers," is a safe guide. Our seed is put up under the "Gold Seal" trade mark, and it is your protection in the garden and on the farm.

We operate numerous farms and trial grounds throughout Colorado and Arizona, a good portion of which is devoted to seed production and to extensive field trials of the seed we sell.

We have our own seed analyst and a seed testing laboratory. This work enables us to offer you only proven quality.

All seeds offered in this catalog will be equal to or better than the government standard for germination unless otherwise stated.

TERMS—We gladly open charge accounts for persons of approved credit.

PRICES

On Vegetable and Flower Seed are postpaid unless otherwise noted.

FIELD SEED PRICES

Quantity prices on field seeds are not stated for the reason that they cannot be accurately determined at the time the catalog is printed. As field seeds move in larger volume than garden seeds, stocks and markets are constantly changing. We, therefore, issue price lists to meet these conditions and they will be mailed to interested parties upon request.

Or, if you have an idea of the variety or kind and approximate amount of Field Seeds you may require, send us your list and we will, without obligation to you, gladly make Special F.O.B. or Delivered Prices.

Our Field Seeds are described in this catalog on pages 76 to 85.

THE WESTERN SEED CO. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the merchandise.

PLANTS

On account of the delays in transportation and the perishable nature of fresh vegetable and flower plants we can not guarantee that plants in all instances will arrive in suitable condition.

OUR RETAIL STORE



We maintain for the convenience of those in the vicinity of Denver, a retail store located at 1425 15th Street between Market and Blake Streets where a welcome awaits you.

We also have three warehouses comprising over 44,000 square feet of floor space where we try to carry a large and complete line of farm and garden seeds and supplies.

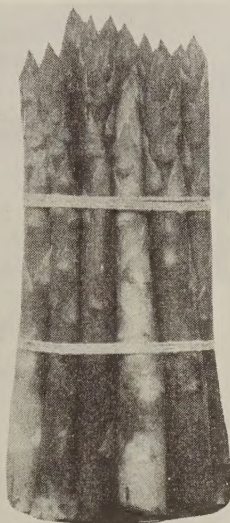
ASPARAGUS SEED

1 pound will produce about 6,000 roots

CULTURE: Sow seed thick in rows 20 inches apart. Use plenty of water for the seed has a hard hull. After the plants start growing do not cultivate closely as this will injure the roots. The following spring or second year the roots should be dug, separated and transplanted in the field or garden, making trenches about 4 inches deep, 6 inches wide; place roots, crown up, 20 inches apart. Leave the rows 3½ feet apart. If you do not care to wait and raise your own roots we can supply you with two-year-old roots of the varieties listed below. Asparagus does not require as much water as most vegetable crops.

MARY WASHINGTON. (Re-selected.) Very productive. Best rust resistant strain, selected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Produces rich, thick, dark green stalks, tinted darker at tips. It is an early and fast growing variety.

(Pkt. 7c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$2.00).



MARY
WASHINGTON

PARADISE. A new large rust resistant asparagus which will produce a crop of large, heavy, rich green stalks, one year earlier than other varieties.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. \$1.15) (lb. \$3.50).

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. See page 36.

ARTICHOKE

JERUSALEM or POTATO. A dandy hog feed, heavy bearer. See page 36.

GREEN GLOBE. Bears large globular, deep green heads which are eaten. Plants bear second year from seed.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 55c) (¼ lb. \$1.75).

BEANS

1 pound for 100 hills; 60 lbs. will plant an acre
We catalog Only the Leading and Best Varieties

CULTURE: Beans must not be planted until danger of frost is past and the soil is quite warm. Plant in rows 18 to 30 inches apart for hand cultivation, or 2½ to 3 feet apart for field culture. Space the seed 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows and cover with 1 to 2 inches of soil. For a continuous supply make sowings every 2 weeks until 10 weeks before the first expected frost. Beans are more delicious and bear longer when picked before fully matured. Give frequent and shallow cultivation until blossoms appear.

GREEN BUSH VARIETIES

BOUNTIFUL or EARLY SIX WEEKS. 49 days. Is the earliest of the green varieties. A very productive bean, pods are about 5 inches long, straight, handsome, rather light green, flat and of good quality. It is very popular on Eastern Markets. Similar to Plentiful.

ROGERS LONGREEN. Similar to Tendergreen, but pods are about an inch longer, round and of high table quality. Plants large, very productive.

LOGAN. Same class as Tendergreen but yields considerably more round podded, fleshy, green beans of excellent quality. Main feature is its resistance to mosaic, a disease causing mottled effect on both pods and plants.

FULL MEASURE. (Gold Seal Quality.) 54 days. One of the finest beans that can be grown because, besides being absolutely stringless, the texture of the pod never grows coarse but remains tender and meaty after the bean is fully matured. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, round, straight and firm. Recommended for home gardens.



KEYSTONIAN

All-America Selections Honorable Mention

GIANT STRINGLESS. 55 days. Exceedingly productive and very hardy. Light green stringless pod 6 inches in length, round and fairly straight.

KEYSTONIAN. 53 days. A very fine new bush bean of outstanding quality bearing a heavy crop of long, dark green, round, fleshy, stringless, straight pods of best quality.

TENDERGREEN or ASGROW STRINGLESS. 54 days. An outstanding general purpose bean. Pods stringless, straight, round, 6 inches long, dark green, meaty and free from fiber. Plants vigorous growing and very productive.

LANDRETH STRINGLESS. 52 days. A greatly improved Burpee's Stringless. Pods are longer, slightly more round, flesh more tender, less fibrous, and no strings. Is a 15 per cent heavier yielder than Burpee's and a good shipping variety.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. 52 days. Bears abundance of oval, long, fleshy 6 inch pods of attractive green color. Stringless and of good quality. Plants medium high and a very healthy grower. Stands up well in shipping.



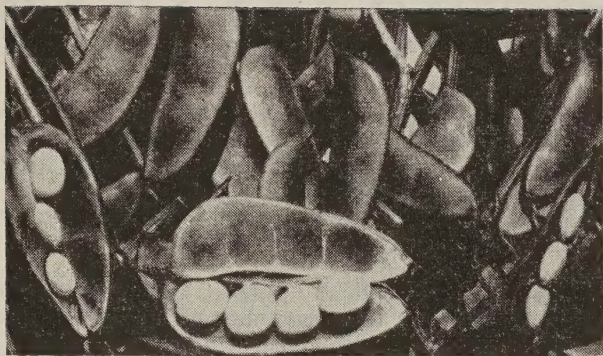
ROUND POD KIDNEY OR BRITTLE WAX


WAX BUSH VARIETIES

ROUND POD KIDNEY or BRITTLE WAX. 54 days. An outstanding sort for home use and for the market trade. Plants large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods handsome in appearance, medium yellow, round, slightly curved, extremely brittle; fleshy, absolutely stringless and fibreless; the best of the round podded wax varieties.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. 53 days. A desirable home and market garden variety. Plants strong and productive. Pods round, slightly curved, brittle and absolutely stringless. Seed solid black.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX. A much improved type of Golden Wax. Pods are stringless, smooth, symmetrical oval, light golden color, very tender, 5 to 6 inches long, almost an inch longer than improved Golden Wax. Very productive.



 **BABY POTATO BUSH LIMA (NEW)**
All-America Selections—Silver Medal 1940


LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

1 pound for 100 hills

CULTURE: Planting and care of Limas same as other Bush Beans, except 4 inches apart in row and for best yield a warm, sandy loam is desirable.

HENDERSON'S. 70 days. The earliest variety. Used largely by canners. Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy; pods flat, containing 3 to 4 flat, light green beans or seed, of excellent flavor. Best yields obtained on warm, sandy loam.

FORDHOOK BUSH. 76 days. Plants strong, pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches containing 3 to 5 large green beans of excellent quality.

 **BABY POTATO LIMA.** A variety especially adapted to Colorado and the West as it is most thrifty and robust than other lima beans. A heavy yielder. Pods average 3 to 4 seeds, maturing very uniform.

LONG POD WINDSOR. Also known as Faba. Late maturing, valuable for green shell use. Pods broad and very thick, 5 seeded. Plants very large, erect, bushy. Seeds very large, circular flat, reddish-brown with black eye.

BURPEE IMPROVED BUSH. 78 days. Plants large, vigorous, very productive, pods large, 5 inches.

POLE BEANS OR RUNNING VARIETIES

KING OF THE GARDEN (Pole Lima). 89 days. Splendid climber; very productive. Seeds large.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD (Green). 67 days. The best known and most popular pole bean. Good for home and market garden, and for canning. Pods 7 to 9 inches long, practically round, curved, with undulating surface, meaty, of good quality. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over long season. Very brittle. Stringless when young.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Wax). 66 days. The best wax podded pole bean. Vines are strong, producing pods 6 to 8 inches long, coming in very abundant clusters, pods very broad, thick and fleshy, of golden yellow to creamy white.

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY. 56 days. Also called Wren's Nest. Excellent for green shell use and snaps which are edible in 62 days. Pods green at early stage, changing to greenish yellow splashed with carmine at maturity; semiround, stringless, prolific.

SHELL BEANS

LONG WINDSOR or FABA. A late variety for use as a green shelled bean. Plants are very large and erect, bushy, pods glossy green, broad and very thick. At eating stage the beans are light green, broad, flat, and usually three to a pod. Also edible when dry. Seed reddish-brown with black eyes.

All Beans, pkt. 8c.

POSTPAID

NOT POSTPAID

BEANS, ALL GREEN BUSH VARIETIES

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Bountiful or Early Six Weeks.....	\$.15	\$.25	\$.40	\$1.55	\$2.75	\$6.00
Rogers Longgreen .....	.15	.30	.50	2.00	3.20	7.00
Logan .....	.15	.30	.50	2.10		
Full Measure .....	.15	.25	.45	1.80	3.00	6.75
Giant Stringless .....	.15	.25	.45	1.75	2.90	6.40
Keystonian .....	.15	.25	.45	1.60	2.75	6.25
Tendergreen or Asgrow Stringless.....	.15	.25	.45	1.90	3.00	6.75
Landreth Stringless .....	.15	.25	.45	1.65	2.80	6.25
Stringless Black Valentine.....	.15	.25	.40	1.55	2.75	6.00

WAX BUSH VARIETIES

Round Pod Kidney or Brittle Wax.....	.17	.30	.50	2.00	3.40	8.00
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.17	.30	.50	2.00	3.25	8.00
Top Notch Golden Wax.....	.15	.25	.45	1.90	3.00	6.75

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

Henderson's .....	.15	.25	.45	2.00	3.00	6.50
Fordhook Bush .....	.17	.30	.55	2.40	4.00	8.00
Burpee Improved Bush.....	.17	.30	.55	2.40	4.00	8.00
Baby Potato Lima.....	.15	.25	.45	2.00	3.00	6.00

POLE BEANS OR RUNNING VARIETIES

King of the Garden.....	.15	.25	.40	1.70	2.75	5.50
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	.15	.25	.45	2.00	3.00	6.25
Kentucky Wonder (Wax).....	.17	.30	.50	2.20	3.75	7.25
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.....	.17	.25	.50	2.20	3.75	7.50

SHELL BEANS

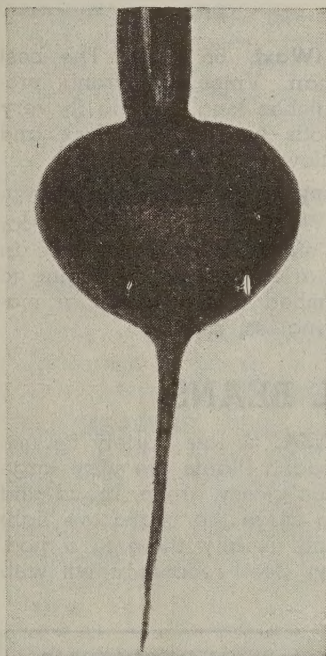
Long Windsor15	.25	.40	1.75	2.90	6.40
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TABLE BEETS

We Catalog Only
the Leading Varieties

1 ounce will sow 50 feet of row; 5 to 6 pounds
will plant an acre

CULTURE: Beets will grow in any fertile soil but thrive best in deep, rich sandy loam. Seed may be sown in the early spring as soon as ground can be worked; later sowings for continuous supply, every two or three weeks until the middle of July. Sow seed in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cover 1 inch deep. Thin plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Beets do not require an abundance of water. Frequent light waterings are better than heavy soaking.



DETROIT DARK RED



CROSBY'S
EGYPTIAN


BROCCOLI

CULTURE: Same directions as for cabbage. Packet produces about 250 plants. 1/4 lb. required for an acre.

EARLY DeCICCO. Extremely early strain, large heads ready for market 10 days ahead of other varieties. Also produce large percentage of side shoots. Excellent for bunching.


EARLY GREEN SPROUTING. 85 days. Vigorous early type forming large, compact, central, purple green heads which after being cut are replaced with a number of smaller shoots.

GREEN SPROUTING MEDIUM EARLY STRAIN. 100 days. A very fine strain and extra heavy yielder. Seed should be started early in hotbeds. Forms many shoots.

Award Winner in 


All-America Selections Trials

EARLY EGYPTIAN. 57 days. This is one of the best varieties for forcing and early planting. Skin and flesh purple red and while young is very sweet and tender. Oval shaped, but with continued growth it becomes broader and fatter and a little coarse.

 **EARLY WONDER.** 60 days. Valuable as an early variety. Tops medium small, erect. Roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap root. Flesh blood red with zones of somewhat lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Special Strain). 62 days. Almost globe in shape with small tap root and of fine quality. Vermilion color, of very attractive appearance when bunched. Very satisfactory for market garden and as a shipping sort.

DETROIT DARK RED. 70 days. A standard variety for home, market garden, shipping and canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap root. Flesh very dark color, the zones are so inconspicuous that the flesh appears as a solid ball of blood red meat and remains tender and of the highest quality until roots are full grown.

 **PERFECTED DETROIT.** Tops medium to tall, leaves green tinged with red; used extensively as greens instead of spinach. Roots globular, medium smooth, deep red; flesh dark red and practically free from zoning; of good quality, well liked by market gardeners and canners.

TEXAS CROSBY or STRAWBERRY CROSBY. Similar to regular Crosby Egyptian except that it has a light or strawberry red skin instead of dark red. Bred especially for Texas markets.

GREEN TOP BUNCHING. 70 days. Extremely attractive bunching beet. Tops medium sized and erect. Foliage clean, grayish green, does not turn red or brown in autumn. Roots round, smooth, and glossy. Flesh bright, blood red.



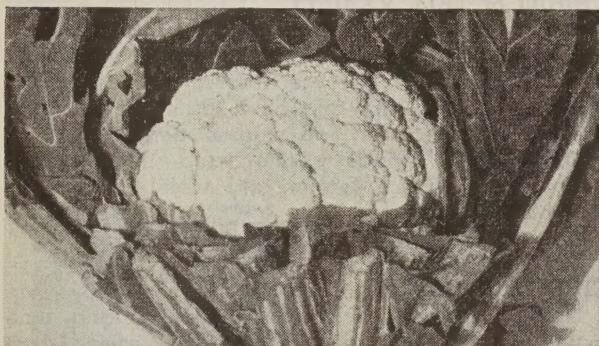
EARLY GREEN SPROUTING

CAULIFLOWER

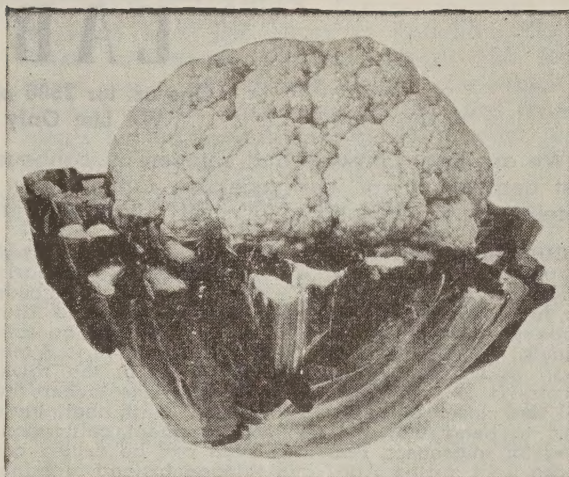
One oz. for 2500 plants; 5 oz. for an acre

CULTURE: For early June crops with altitudes about the same as Denver, sow seed in hotbeds during February. For higher altitudes, later planting is best. Plants should be gradually hardened off before setting out in the field, which should be done shortly after the first of April. For midseason crops plant seed in cold frames. For late crops plant seed in May and after plants are 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to field about June 15th. Cauliflower is grown much in the same manner as cabbage. To make the best, largest and whitest heads the plants need moderate weather, well enriched soil and thorough cultivation until the plants become quite large. After the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn up around them and tied, thus to produce snowy white heads. Cauliflower is very sensitive and extreme care is necessary in growing the plants. Be careful that the hotbeds are not kept too warm and plants grow too tall and spindly, nor must the roots at any time be allowed to become dry either in the plant bed or in the field. Cauliflower worms can be controlled by the use of CUBOR without danger of poisoning. For aphids (plant lice) use Black Leaf 40, Vapatone, or Chlordane (Colorado 44). See pages 89-90.

MOUNT BLANC. A marvelous early main crop variety. Even with adverse weather, will yield an abundance of marketable large snow white heads. Plants short, stalky with heavy broad closely set foliage. Crop heads simultaneously, 3 cuttings usually clear the fields. This variety has given wonderful results in the San Luis Valley, Canon City, Denver, Pueblo, Phoenix. Especially adapted to the Rocky Mountain region.



MOUNT BLANC



SNOWDRIFT NO. 16 GOLD SEAL STRAIN

EARLY SUPER SNOWDRIFT. An outstanding new cauliflower. It is early. Plants grow and head like Super Snowball, but the heads are larger, heavier, deeper and more solid, like Snowdrift. All growers who have tried this new variety are reordering seed.

SUPER SNOWBALL STRAIN A. Also known as Early Mountain Snowball suited for early main crop. A fast grower, heads large, firm, and white. Four days later than Mount Blanc.

SNOWDRIFT NO. 16 GOLD SEAL STRAIN. There are several strains of Snowdrift and after years of closest observations, trials, and growing hundreds of acres of cauliflower ourselves we have found this strain superior. Although it is a medium early variety we recommend Snowdrift No. 16 for the main mid-season and late crops. Plants are vigorous, rather short stem, leaves long and erect, forming a good protection for the deep, heavy, well rounded white heads. We can furnish either European or American grown seed but recommend the European.

SNOWDRIFT X STRAIN. Also known as White Mountain and is much like Snowdrift No. 16 except plants grow taller and about 5 days later. Heads are deep, solid, white, protected with good heavy foliage.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

BEETS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Early Egyptian .....	.08	.17	.50	\$1.60	\$ 7.25	\$14.00
Early Wonder .....	.08	.17	.50	1.60	7.25	14.00
Crosby's Egyptian .....	.08	.17	.50	1.60	7.25	14.00
Detroit Dark Red.....	.08	.17	.50	1.60	7.25	14.00
Perfected Detroit .....	.08	.17	.50	1.60	7.25	14.00
Texas Crosby or Strawberry Crosby.....	.07	.15	.45	1.40	7.00	13.00
Green Top Bunching.....	.07	.15	.45	1.45	7.10	13.25

BROCCOLI

	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Early DeCicco .....	.10	.35	\$1.10	\$4.25	\$18.50
Early Green Sprouting.....	.10	.30	.90	3.20	14.50
Green Sprouting .....	.10	.25	.75	3.00	13.50

CAULIFLOWER

	Pkt.	¼ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early Super Snowdrift, Holland Grown.....	.20	.75	\$2.25	\$7.25	\$27.00
Mount Blanc, Holland Grown.....	.20	.70	2.00	7.00	26.50
Super Snowball Strain A.....	.15	.70	2.00	7.00	26.00
Snowdrift No. 16 Gold Seal Strain.....	.20	.70	2.00	7.00	26.50
Snowdrift X Strain.....	.15	.70	2.00	7.00	26.00

CABBAGE

One oz. for 2500 plants; 6 oz. for an acre
We List Only the Best Varieties

We are large growers and shippers of cabbage, growing and shipping hundreds of cars yearly. We test and try out on our vegetable farms, every new introduction of cabbage and the varieties listed herein are those found to be best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the West.

CULTURE: The ground should be well fertilized, deeply plowed (fall plowed if possible). For early planting sow seeds of the early varieties in hotbeds the first part of February. For second early and later crops sow in March and April, in hotbeds or cold frames. The plants should be set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows, according to the richness of the soil—the richer the soil the closer they may be grown. Until the plants start to head they should have frequent cultivation. Seed for midseason and late crops can be drilled out in the field during April and thinned instead of transplanting. Use Cubor for cabbage worms; aphids (plant lice), Black Leaf 40, Vapatone or Chlordane (Colorado 44). See pages 89-90.

GOLDEN ACRE. 65 days from setting of plants.

A very fine extra early cabbage, in fact, the earliest round head variety maturing uniformly and all heads about at the same time. Heads are round, very firm, bright green color, about 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The stalk is very short, plants can be set close together.

GOLDEN ACRE ELITE. An extra fine strain of Golden Acre. This seed specially selected and grown for uniformity of type, earliness and yield.

COPENHAGEN MARKET IMPROVED. 74 to 76 days. A splendid early, round head short stem sort, head averaging 5 to 8 pounds in weight. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, makes it very popular with the market gardeners. One of the best second early varieties.

SUMMER KING or EARLY ROUND DUTCH. 75 days. A new introduction. Plants compact, short stems, heads extremely firm, ball-shaped, medium size, and commonly weigh 4 to 5 pounds. Very attractive as much greener than other cabbages. Excellent shipping variety.

DANISH ROUNDHEAD SHORT STEM. Danish grown. 100 to 105 days. A heavy yielding Holland type, heads solid, round, little flattened on top, uniform, heavy yielder.

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER ELITE. Genuine. 100 to 108 days. Plants medium, short stems, erect, and compact, allowing close planting. Heads spherical, medium sized, very firm. Retains its fresh green color longer than any other later sort. The most popular late variety for the Rocky Mountain region.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 to 85 days. Heads are good size, solid, round in shape, good green color. It matures a little later than Copenhagen Market and just before the Hollander and Danish Roundhead. Excellent shipping and early kraut variety.

DANISH BALLHEAD SHORT STEM HOLLAND. (Gold Seal Quality.) 100 to 108 days. If planted on good ground a large yield can be expected, for the heads are all of a good size, deep round, very solid and interior very compact. Desirable for shipping, storage or high quality kraut.

PENN STATE BALL HEAD. 100 to 110 days. A heavy yielder. Heads attractive, extremely hard, flattened globe, 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep, excellent for winter storage.

CHINESE CABBAGE

This is not a true cabbage and is often called Celery Cabbage. It combines the qualities and flavor of both celery and cabbage and is highly prized as a salad vegetable.

CULTURE: Same as turnip or lettuce. For spring crop plant as soon as danger of frost is over. For fall crop, plant in July. Sow seed in rows 24 inches apart and after established thin out to 12 inches apart in the rows. Irrigate and cultivate well. Do not allow ground to dry out.

CHIHILI or TALL VARIETY. The best and earliest variety is ready to eat in 70 days from seeding. Leaves are long, green and fringed on edge with white mid-ribs; but just before maturing, the leaves tighten and fold over forming firm, compact, bleached, torpedo shaped heads.

WONG BOK. Heads shorter and thicker than Chihili. Compact, tender and well-blanching.

SAVOY CABBAGE

CHIEFTAIN SAVOY. The best of the savoy cabbages, medium early but stands a long time without bursting. Plants medium sized, short stemmed, leaves broad, dark green rounded, closely savoyed. Heads medium large drumhead type, thick flat rounded on top.



GLOBE YELLOWS RESISTANT

YELLOW S DISEASE RESISTANT STRAINS

Ground that has been planted year after year with cabbage often becomes infested with disease. These strains have been bred to resist the disease known as "Cabbage Yellows," and remarkable results are obtained and we recommend them highly.

RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE or RESISTANT DETROIT. 60 days. Same as Regular Golden Acre except, as name implies, bred to resist yellows.

RESISTANT COPENHAGEN MARKET. 70 days. Same as Regular Copenhagen, but resistant to yellows.

RACINE MARKET. 70 days. A highly disease resistant early variety similar to Copenhagen Market, leaf color is gray green rather than yellow green. It is dependable, early and uniform. Heads round and solid. Excellent type for early shipping.

MARION MARKET. 75 days. Selected from Copenhagen Market but later in maturity and more of a blue-green foliage. Heads are larger, coarser and heavier yielder than regular Copenhagen Market. An excellent midseason cabbage.

GLOBE. 78 days. The outstanding and most widely used mid-season cabbage. A selection from Glory of Enkhuizen, a truly fine variety, producing excellent globe-shaped, very compact heads with small core. Plants are sturdy with short stem. A number one shipping variety and widely used for kraut.

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER. Disease resistant. 100 days. A very fine strain of Holland cabbage which is disease resistant. Heads are large round, solid, and a dark green color which is maintained late in the season. On good ground plants should be set close to keep heads from growing too large.

WISCONSIN BALLHEAD. Resistant. 95 days. Selected from Danish Ballhead and practically identical in type and season. Round, solid, compact head of medium size, short stem, blue-green foliage. A fine shipping variety and a good keeper. Will produce heavy tonnage even if planted close. Very uniform in type and maturity so that over 90 per cent can be harvested at the first cutting. 97 to 100 per cent resistant. More resistant and uniform than Wisconsin Hollander.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER. 100 to 105 days. Plants large and very hardy. Heads are large globe-shaped but slightly flattened and very firm.

RED CABBAGE

RED HOLLANDER. Yellows resistant. 100 days. A round headed late red cabbage, very uniform, foliage purple red, heads solid and compact. A good storage variety. Highly resistant to yellows.

EARLY RED ACRE. 82 days. Heads and leaves a dark red purple, heads round, medium sized, and solid. Matures earlier than other varieties.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. 105 days. Is a medium-late maturing variety. Heads are round, medium to large, hard, of dark bluish red color.

CABBAGE PLANTS. See page 36.



CHIHILI

All Cabbage, pkt., 10c.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 oz.	Lb.	5 lbs.
CABBAGE, EARLY					
Golden Acre	\$.20	\$.35	\$1.15	\$3.50	\$15.50
Golden Acre Elite.....	.25	.40	1.30	4.00	17.50
Green Acre .....	.20	.35	1.15	3.50	15.00
Copenhagen Market Improved..	.20	.35	1.10	3.40	15.00
Summer King .....	.15	.30	.90	3.00	14.50
Glory of Enkhuizen.....	.20	.35	1.10	3.40	15.00
Danish Round Head.....	.20	.35	1.10	3.50	15.00
Evergreen Hollander Elite.....	.25	.40	1.20	3.60	16.00
Danish Ballhead .....	.20	.35	1.10	3.25	15.00
Penn State Ballhead.....	.20	.35	1.10	3.25	15.00
YELLOWS RESISTANT STRAINS					
Resistant Golden Acre.....	.25	.45	1.35	4.50	20.00
Resistant Detroit .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.50	20.00
Resistant Copenhagen Market..	.25	.45	1.35	4.50	20.00
Racine Market .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.50	20.00
Marion Market .....	.25	.40	1.20	4.00	17.50
Globe .....	.25	.40	1.25	4.25	18.50
Evergreen Hollander .....	.25	.45	1.30	4.00	17.50
Bugner .....	.25	.45	1.25	4.00	17.50
Wisconsin Ballhead .....	.25	.45	1.40	4.75	22.50
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.....	.25	.40	1.30	4.25	18.50
RED CABBAGE					
Early Red Acre .....	.30	.50	1.65	5.50	
Mammoth Red Rock.....	.30	.50	1.60	5.00	
Red Hollander, Yellows-resistant	.30	.50	1.65	5.50	
SAVOY Chieftain .....	.25	.40	1.25	4.25	
CHINESE CABBAGE Chihili .....	.15	.25	.80	3.00	
Wong Bok .....	.15	.25	.80	3.00	

CANTALOUPE



HALE'S BEST NO. 36

1 oz. will plant 60 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. to an acre

CULTURE: A rich, sandy loam and good seed are absolutely necessary for success in raising the best melons. Muskmelons or Cantaloupes should not be planted on the same ground two years in succession. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping 8 seeds to the hill. Cover with 2 inches of soil. Rich earth is far better than manure but if the latter is used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. When the plants have five or six leaves thin to two or three of the strongest plants per hill. Cultivate often but not too deep. Should be watered thoroughly about every two weeks.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. 80 days. A popular first early sort for home garden and local markets. Fruits large, globular with flattened ends. Heavily ribbed with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, of fine quality. An early variety to grow.

HALE'S BEST IMPROVED No. 36. 86 days. A strain developed from regular Hale's Best No. 36 for uniformity in shape and complete netting. Fruits oval, 3 to 4 lbs., with exceptionally thick, deep, sweet, aromatic flesh. An outstanding, very fine quality melon for shipping and market.

HALE'S BEST or JUMBO 936. 87 days. A large fruited strain. Fruits oval, 5 to 6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavy netting. Flesh sweet and of excellent quality.

TIP TOP. IMPROVED BENDER'S SURPRISE. 88 days. Fruits large; roundish to broad-oval, commonly 7½ inches long; skin slate-green ripening to yellowish; furrowed, but sparsely netted. Flesh thick; salmon-yellow; very juicy, sweet, and of good rich flavor.

HEARTS OF GOLD or HOODO. 89 days. Grown extensively for local markets. Fruits nearly round, 3 lbs.; distinctly ribbed, deep green, covered with fine gray netting. Flesh very thick, deep salmon; tender, juicy, sweet and aromatic.

IMPERIAL NO. 45. (Hale's Best, Mildew Resistant). 88 days. The most widely planted cantaloupe. Fruits uniform, oval, medium to large, well netted with distinct ribbing. Flesh light orange, thick, firm, and sweet. Can be picked ripe and still stand shipping. Resistant to some forms of powdery mildew.

SELECTED CROWN SET IMPERIAL NO. 45. This seed is selected from the Early Crown Set melons and recommended to the critical growers.

PERFECTO, IMPROVED. 88 days. Rust resistant and a good cropper. Very desirable for shipping or market gardens. Fruits nearly round, 3 lbs., with hard gray netting and no ribs. Flesh very thick with extremely small seed cavity, deep salmon color; fine grained, juicy, sweet and aromatic.

TEXAS RESISTANT NO. 1. 88 days. A new variety developed by Texas Experiment Station, resistant to downy mildew and aphids. Melons are fairly uniform about 4½ by 5½ inches with moderate netting, seed capacity small. Flesh is salmon color, fine texture, sweet and spicy. Is early, withstands drought fairly well.

RESISTANT IMPERIAL NO. 5. Highly resistant to powdery mildew. Vines vigorous, productive. Fruits large, heavy, well netted. Flesh thick, medium, deep salmon, excellent quality. Stands shipping well.

ROCKY FORD or NETTED GEM. 95 days. Green flesh. Fruits are small, nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds; with no ribs, and heavily covered with hard grey netting; flesh thick, green in color, with gold tinge at the center; juicy, delicious and of fine quality.

ROCKY FORD POLLOCK 10-25. 93 days. Fruits nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds; show no ribbing, and densely covered with heavy grey netting. Flesh thick deep salmon at center with green tone near the rind; sweet and spicy.

NEW YORKER or SCHOONS HARD SHELL. A new excellent flavored melon 4 to 7 pounds. Hardshell yellow skin, well netted, deeply ribbed. Good keeper and shipper.

IMPROVED GREELEY WONDER. 87 days. This melon is a decided improvement over the old Greeley Wonder. While the fruits are somewhat smaller, weighing 6 lbs., it is a heavier yielder; couple of days earlier, and melons are more uniform, nearly round with prominent ribs and sparse coarse netting. Flesh thick, salmon colored; small seed pocket and sweet.

MILWAUKEE MARKET. 87 days. Fruit nearly round, 6 lbs. Flesh thick, salmon color and of high sugar content.

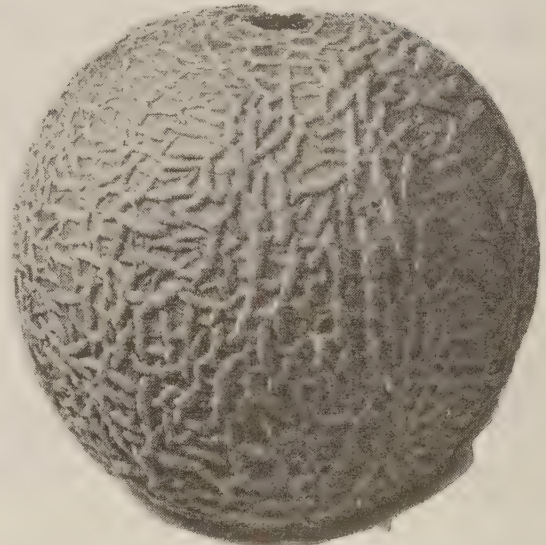
MUSKMELONS

QUEEN OF COLORADO. 88 days. The melons are rather large, 4 lbs., with a very heavy, coarse, slightly ribbed, covered with a heavy gray netting. Flesh is very thick, deep, orange color, sweet with truly delicious most distinctive flavor.

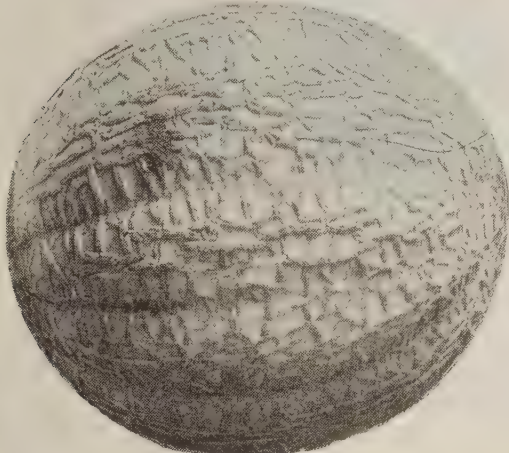
HONEY ROCK. 87 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. Fruit nearly round, medium, weighs 4 pounds. Skin grey-green, covered with a coarse netting. Flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon, with fine flavor. Good for home use and for shipping to nearby markets.

HONEYDEW, GOLD RIND. 100 days. Like the Green Fleshed Honeydew except 5 days earlier, and when two-thirds grown the rind turns to deep golden yellow; smooth and shiny. Flesh thick, green, of excellent rich flavor.

HONEY DEW GREEN FLESH. 105 days. Fruits large, globular. The outside color is creamy white with some net, ripening to a light cream



HONEY ROCK



QUEEN OF COLORADO

 All-America Selections—Honorable Mention

color. The rind is smooth and hard, suitable for long distance shipping, and with excellent keeping qualities. The thick green flesh is sweet and tender.

GOLDEN HYBRID CASABA. 110 days. Requires a long, warm season to properly mature. Melons large, globe-shaped, pinched at stem end. Outer surface wrinkled, tough. Color golden yellow. Flesh white, luscious and spicy. Best of the Casabas.

OLD-FASHIONED MUSKMELON MIXTURE. This mixture is made of all the varieties we carry; the old-fashioned muskmelons; new varieties of cantaloupes; golden flesh; green flesh; Honey Dew; Honey Ball. For a home garden such a mixture is very interesting and fine melons may be expected.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Extra Early Hackensack.....	.10	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.00	\$9.00
Hale's Best Improved No. 36.....	.10	.25	.75	2.10	9.50
Hale's Best or Jumbo 936.....	.10	.25	.70	2.10	9.50
Tip Top Improved Bender's Surprise.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00	9.00
Improved Greeley Wonder.....	.10	.25	.70	2.10	9.50
Imperial No. 45.....	.10	.25	.75	2.10	9.50
Selected Crown Set Imperial No. 45.....	.10	.30	.85	2.50	11.00
Resistant Imperial No. 5.....	.10	.25	.75	2.10	9.50
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem.....	.10	.25	.70	2.00	9.00
Perfecto Improved .....	.10	.25	.60	2.00	9.00
Texas Resistant No. 1.....	.10	.25	.75	2.20	9.50
Rocky Ford Pollock 10-25.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00	9.00
New Yorker or Schoons Hard Shell.....	.10	.25	.70	2.00	9.00
Honey Rock .....	.10	.20	.60	2.00	9.00
Hearts of Gold or Hoodo.....	.10	.25	.75	2.10	9.40
Honeydew, Gold Rind.....	.10	.25	.75	2.15	9.60
Honey Dew, Green Flesh.....	.10	.25	.75	2.10	9.50
Golden Hybrid Casaba.....	.10	.25	.75	2.25	9.60
Old-Fashioned Muskmelon Mixture.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00	9.00
Queen of Colorado.....	.10	.25	.75	2.10	9.40
Milwaukee Market .....	.10	.25	.75	2.15	9.50

CARROTS

One oz. will sow 100 ft.; 3 lbs. for an acre

CULTURE: For early use, sow seeds as soon as soil can be worked in the spring, and for late crops in sections with altitude and climate about the same as Denver, carrots may be planted as late as July 10th. Sow the seed in rows 18 inches apart, but for commercial growers who produce carrots for the shipping trade and general market where a long, uniform, well-colored carrot is desired, a different method of planting and growing is found most practical. That is, to plant two rows 16 inches apart on a bed and 24 inches between the beds for the ditch. By using a wide opening plow on the drill, seed is spread to a width of 3 to 4 inches in the row thus eliminating a large per cent of misshaped carrots. A well prepared seed bed is essential and as the carrots grow, the ditches should be kept deeper and soil kept well banked around the crown of the carrots to prevent green crowns. Care should be used in irrigation. Light waterings are better as this will cause the carrot to go deeper seeking moisture thereby making longer roots which are most desirable.



NANTES IMPROVED. 70 days. Excellent for home and market garden use. Tops small, not strong enough for good bunching. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor. Practically coreless. Same as Tuchen.



LONG TYPE
CHANTENAY

CHANTENAY, LONG TYPE. 72 days. A very fine variety of carrot for home and market garden as well as shipping. Medium early. Similar to regular Chantenay with shorter tops, roots are longer, more cylindrical, giving it a fine appearance. Fresh crisp and tender, deep orange in color; small core.

DANVERS HALF LONG. (Our Selected Strain.) 75 days. The best known, most popular, all purpose carrot. It is most largely grown on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil conditions and time left to grow. Tops medium size, roots vary in size, but generally they are 7 to 9 inches in length, tapering uniformly to a slightly blunt point, smooth and handsome. Popular with market gardeners and commercial growers for bunching and sacking.



IMPERATOR
All-America Selections—Award of Merit

DANVERS RED CORE. 75 days. A recent development and a distinct improvement over the well known Danvers especially in color, texture and is longer, more smooth with shorter top. The core is reddish orange; flesh fine grained. An excellent market garden and shipping variety. One of the best all around carrots.

SHORT TOP SHIPPER. 75 days. A new strain bred for planting in districts where under certain weather conditions and rich soils, many varieties of carrots produce too large a top which is quite objectionable as a crating or shipping carrot. This carrot is bred for a shorter top, which is dark green, strong enough for good bunching. Roots long, deep orange, largely blunt ended. Flesh bright orange, tender and of good quality.

SUPREME DANVERS. A longer, slimmer and smoother Danvers. Roots are deep orange, almost coreless, with smaller tops.



IMPERATOR. 77 days. An outstanding type bred for market garden use and for shipping. Tops medium but strong enough for good bunching. Roots have sloping shoulders, smooth, deep rich orange; are long, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange; extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.

STREAMLINER. An improved Emperor. More uniform, not as wide at the shoulder as Emperor and also a little darker in color. Very few side roots.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for stock, and every stock owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his stock an occasional feed of carrots through the winter as an alternative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

LONG ORANGE IMPROVED. A heavy cropping sort for garden use and for stock. Roots tapered to a point; red-orange in color.

MASTODON or WHITE BELGIAN. This abundant yielder is strictly a stock carrot and grows to be of very large size and partly above ground. Flesh is light cream color, skin above ground is green and is white below ground. Is a good keeper. Plant 2 lbs. to the acre of this seed.



CELERIAC

CELERIAC

Culture. The roots instead of the leaf-stalks of this kind of celery are the part used for food. Are excellent in soups and stews, or cooked and sliced for salad. Seed should be started in hotbeds or cold frames. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 5 inches apart in rows. Give thorough cultivation.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 50c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$5.00).

CHIVE PLANTS

See Page 36

CHICORY

CULTURE: Sow seed about 1 inch deep in the open ground in May or June in rows about 18 inches apart. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. In the fall the roots should be lifted, the leaves trimmed to within 1½ inches of the crown, the side roots broken off, and the main roots shortened to a uniform length of about 9 inches. They are then placed upright 2 inches apart in a trench about 18 inches deep where the plants will make new center shoots.

WITLOOF (French Endive). Used extensively for salads. Parsnip-shaped roots are reset in cold frames or trenches. The new leaf growth forms on attractive, compact, blanched shoot 5 to 6 inches long having a pleasant sharp flavor.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. \$1.25) (lb. \$3.85).

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE. The roots are popular as a coffee substitute. The young leaves may be used for salad. Culture the same as carrots.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 30c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.25).

COLLARDS

SOUTHERN or CREOLE. Grown for its large leaves which are cooked as cabbage or greens.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c) (lb. \$1.50).

CRESS

GARDEN CRESS or PEPPER GRASS. 40 days. It grows very quickly and is of the easiest culture. The finely cut leaves may be used for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Used with lettuce, it adds an agreeably pungent taste.

(Pkt. 07c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 75c).

TRUE WATER. The pleasant, peculiar flavor of water cress makes it one of the most delicate salads for table use. It will grow where there is a supply of good fresh water.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 40c) (oz. 75c) (¼ lb. \$2.50).

CORN SALAD

CORN SALAD. A most refreshing salad. Hardy, much used during winter instead of lettuce. May be sown in open either in the spring or fall.

(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 60c).

All Carrots, pkt., 10c, except stock carrots, pkt., 5c.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

CARROTS

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Nantes Improved .....	.25	.75	\$2.50	\$11.50	\$21.50
Chantenay, Long Type.....	.25	.70	2.40	11.00	21.00
Danvers Half Long.....	.25	.70	2.40	11.00	21.00
Danvers Red Core.....	.25	.70	2.45	11.25	21.25
Short Top Shipper.....	.25	.75	2.50	11.50	22.00
Supreme Danvers .....	.25	.70	2.40	11.00	21.00
Imperator .....	.25	.70	2.40	11.00	21.00
Streamliner .....	.25	.70	2.40	11.00	21.00

STOCK FEEDING

Long Orange Improved.....	.15	.45	1.40	6.50	12.50
Mastodon or White Belgian.....	.15	.45	1.40	6.50	12.50

SWEET CORN

1 lb. plants 150 hills; 10 lbs. plants an acre

CULTURE: A rich, warm sandy soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the West sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts. If planted in rows, make the rows about 3 feet apart and place the seed 14 to 16 inches apart in the rows, covering 1 inch deep with fine soil pressed firmly down. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early variety 3 to 3½ feet apart and plant 6 kernels to the hill. For the later sorts, the hills should not be less than 3½ feet apart and when 6 inches high thin so as to leave 3 or 4 plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

HYBRID VARIETIES

Hybrid corns are of special value to market and home gardeners because of their better qualities and increased yield.

The husk of most Hybrid varieties is much tighter around the ear right up to the tip and this feature keeps the kernels tender a longer time. Also is quite a protection against ear worms. Resistant to wilt.

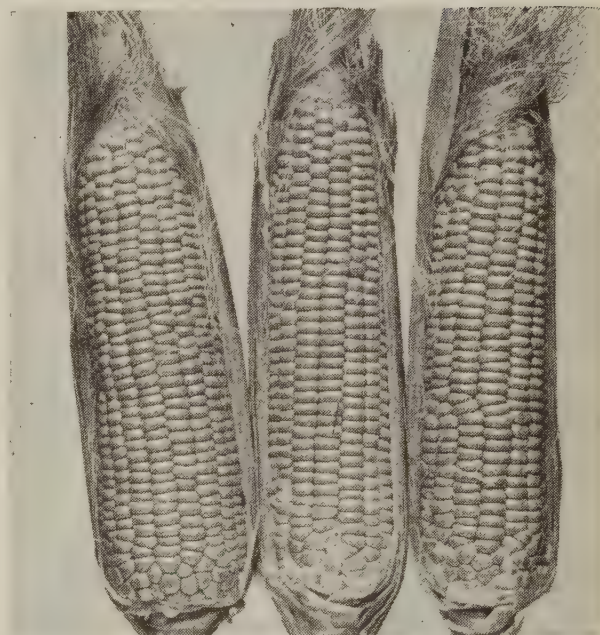
EARLY GOLDEN ROCKET. 65 days. New, outstanding, extra early yellow hybrid surpassing all other extra early hybrids. Stalks 6 feet producing large attractive ears of 10 to 14 rows of excellent kernels. Especially suited for gardeners growing for profitable early market.

SPANCROSS IMPROVED. 66 days. Extra early, somewhat resistant to cold. Ears 6 to 7 inches with about 12 rows of yellow kernels, uniform in maturity, good quality, stalks 4 feet, stocky.

MARCROSS NORTHERN. 70 days. This variety gets more popular each year. The largest eared (8 inch), early variety with 14 to 16 rows of tender, sweet, deep kernels; stalks 5½ to 6 feet. For main early crop we recommend this variety.

GOLDEN BOUNTY. 82 days. A 1948 introduction having all the good qualities of Golden Cross Bantam, however, is 3 days earlier, slightly longer ear. Excellent eating quality, 12 to 14 rowed ears which are borne high on the stalk making harvesting much easier.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (Green Tassel). 85 days. This famous and most extensively used hybrid was one of the first crosses introduced and continues to be the outstanding main crop hybrid. Market gardeners, home gardeners, freezers, and shippers continue to give it top rank because it is very productive and excels most other varieties in eating quality. Stalks 6 feet, heavy foliage, 2 or more ears per stalk. Ears are 8 inches long, uniform in size and maturity, 10 to 14 rows filled to top with attractive yellow plump excellent flavored kernels. We are satisfied we have the best strain of Golden Cross Bantam that money can buy.



GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (Hybrid)

TENDERGOLD (Top Cross). 81 days. A good, highly productive variety. Stalk sturdy with good foliage; highly resistant to disease. Ear nearly cylindrical, 12-16 rowed, kernels medium in width and depth, golden yellow, tender and of very good quality.

BANTAM EVERGREEN (Hybrid). 87 days. Exceptionally valuable to home and large market gardeners. Plants 7 feet tall, vigorous, uniform, comparatively free from suckers. Leaves wide, dark green, and numerous. Ears 7½ to 8 inches of 14 to 16 rows with long husks affording considerable resistance to ear worms. Kernels lustrous, golden yellow, medium, narrow, and deep, tender sweet and of excellent quality.

STANDARD VARIETIES

EARLY GOLDEN SWEET. 70 days. A fine extra early sweet corn, 7 to 10 days earlier than Golden Early Market. Especially recommended for sections with short growing season. Ears good size; kernels deep yellow, tender, and sweet.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET. Valuable first early yellow variety, producing large attractive ears with 12 to 14 rows of moderately broad kernels of good depth. Stalks sturdy with abundant medium dark green foliage. A profitable early home garden and market sort.

GOLDEN GIANT. 88 days. A midseason yellow variety, the result of crossing Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. Good for home and market garden planting. Ears rather thick at the butt, 12 to 16-rowed. Kernels golden yellow.

SWEET CORN

STANDARD VARIETIES (Continued)

EARLY GOLDEN BANTAM. 82 days. The most popular and largely grown sweet corn. It is a hardy, early maturing variety of dwarf growth, and can therefore be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep cream-colored kernels, which turn to a beautiful golden yellow when entirely ripe. Because of its extreme hardness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather can be planted early. Well adapted to high altitudes and short seasons.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. 70 days. A hardy and extremely early table variety. Can stand more cold, damp weather than regular sweet corn. While not quite as sweet as other varieties it is well liked as a table corn because of its dependability, earliness and worm resistance.

EARLY EVERGREEN. 90 days. The ears of this fine corn are 10 inches long, having 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of excellent flavor. A magnificent kind for market gardeners and for second early crop in the home garden. It ripens one week in advance of Stowell's Evergreen but ears are not quite as large. Remains green a long time.

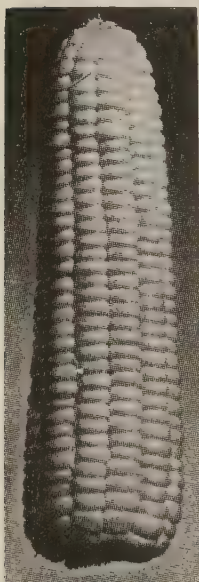
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. 97 days. The best known late variety of sweet corn. Highly desirable for home and market garden and used extensively by canners. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 2½ inches thick, uniform, 16 to 20-rowed. Kernels clear white, deep, medium width, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage.



GOLDEN EARLY MARKET

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. 95 days. A late prolific variety of excellent quality, used widely by canners. Also desirable for home and market gardens for late crop. Stalks often with two ears. Kernels very deep, slender, sweet, with tender hull, and set irregularly without row formation.

BLACK MEXICAN. 90 days. Rightly popular for home and market garden use. Ears 8-rowed. Kernels tender, very sweet, white at eating stage, changing to blue-black at maturity.



**SPANCROSS
IMPROVED**

Hybrid Corn, pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

SWEET CORN, HYBRID VARIETIES

	POSTPAID			NOT POSTPAID	
	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Early Golden Rocket.....	\$.35	\$.60	\$2.90	\$5.00	\$11.00
Spancross Improved .....	.30	.55	2.60	4.25	10.00
Marcross Northern .....	.30	.55	2.60	4.25	10.00
Golden Bounty .....	.35	.60	2.90	5.00	11.00
Golden Cross Bantam.....	.30	.55	2.60	4.25	10.00
Tendergold .....	.30	.55	2.60	4.25	10.00
Bantam Evergreen .....	.30	.55	2.60	4.25	10.00

Standard Varieties, Pkts., 7c; ¼ lb., 15c.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Early Golden Sweet.....	.25	.40	1.75	2.60	5.50
Golden Early Market.....	.25	.40	1.75	2.60	5.50
Early Golden Bantam.....	.20	.40	1.75	2.50	5.25
Golden Giant .....	.20	.40	1.70	2.50	5.25
Extra Early Adams.....	.20	.35	1.10	1.65	3.50
Early Evergreen .....	.20	.40	1.75	2.50	5.25
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.20	.40	1.75	2.50	5.25
Country Gentleman .....	.20	.40	1.75	2.50	5.25
Black Mexican .....	.20	.40	1.70	2.30	5.00

CELERY

1 cz. for 5000 plants; 1/4 lb. for an acre

SELF-BLANCHING OR GOLDEN VARIETIES

CULTURE: Golden Self-Blanching Varieties. For the early summer crop seed should be started in hotbeds the middle of March, and we suggest close attention, keeping the seed beds moist and giving plenty of air when the temperature is not too cold. Between the 1st and 20th of May plants should be transplanted in single rows 3 feet apart, or if in double rows 3 1/2 feet apart; set the plants 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. After the plants have started to grow frequent cultivation is necessary. Never allow your celery crop to stunt on account of soil becoming too dry and baked. Celery requires frequent watering but not an abundance of water. The water should not be allowed to stand in the rows. All large celery growers should adopt a schedule of regular spraying or dusting against disease. This should be started after the plants reach a height of 10 inches, and continued until the crop is about ready for harvest.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. (Tall French Strain.)

A variety extensively grown in this district, known as a summer variety and shipped to distant markets. Quick, robust grower, bleaches easily and stalks golden yellow color. Grows eight inches taller than most summer varieties.

MASTERPIECE. A new early self-blanching variety of superior quality appearance. Somewhat disease resistant. We recommend this variety very highly as a summer self-bleaching variety.

CELERY PLANTS

See page 36.

PASCAL OR GREEN VARIETIES

CULTURE: Pascal and Utah Varieties. For earliest crop, to be ready for market or home use about July 15, seed should be sown indoors or in hotbeds around March 5th, and for later crops seed may be sown any time up to the last of April. Late seeding can be started in cold frames or even in beds out of doors. For early crop transplant to open ground or field about May 1st and for later crop transplanting can be successfully done as late as July 20th. Pascal is usually grown in single rows 30 to 36 inches apart and plants set 8 inches apart in rows or can be grown in double rows 3 to 3 1/2 feet apart. Frequent irrigation but not too much water at a time is best. Soil should not be allowed to bake or become hard. Cultivate often. Keep free from weeds. Regular dusting or spraying is advisable. When the plants have about reached their growth, the stalks can be bleached by wrapping paper around each stalk while still growing in the field. However, many markets prefer unbleached but matured Pascal which is quite a saving to the growers. For celery to be carried over after November 1st protection against freezing is necessary, which is done by placing the celery in trenches about 12 to 14 inches wide and deep enough so that when the field plants are taken up with plenty of roots and placed in the trench, just the very top leaves are above the ground. Time required to bleach depends upon how well matured the celery is when placed in the trench. Also on the temperature, the warmer the trench the faster celery bleaches.

HARTNER'S NEW "A" STRAIN GIANT PASCAL.

This is the result of years of breeding and selection, of medium height. Plants have thick, large, well rounded, firm stalks of finest flavor. This strain is highly suited for summer Pascal and winter storage Pascal.

WEIRICH'S STRAIN PASCAL. (Home grown seed.)

Considered by many leading Pascal celery growers as the highest development of this important variety of celery. It has had the most careful selection and breeding. Plants large, stalks are medium length, thick and firm. An easy bleaching variety suitable for both papering and trenching, and free from soft stalks and seeder.

CRYSTAL WHITE UTAH JUMBO. A slow bolting, early but fast growing, tall variety of Utah Green Pascal. Plants grow large, compact with a good heart; stems long, thick, and broad. Seed we offer was grown in Utah by the originator.

UTAH NO. 15 FULL HEART. A strain of Utah Celery not quite as dark green as other Utah varieties and a week later. Plants grow large and thick, full hearted with long stems of medium width, thick, rounded and quite smooth. A popular and satisfactory variety.

UTAH 10-B. Outstanding strain of Utah Celery. Plants erect, 26 to 28 inches. Stems long, thick, rounded. Waxy in appearance, bleaches readily. Becoming very popular in the western celery districts.



UTAH NO. 15

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

CELERY, SELF-BLANCHING OR GOLDEN VARIETIES

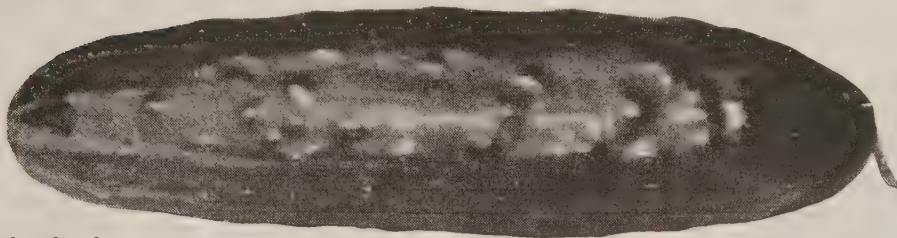
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Golden Self-Blanching .....	.15	.60	.90	\$2.90	\$10.00
Masterpiece .....	.15	.60	1.00	3.00	11.00

PASCAL OR GREEN VARIETIES

Hartner's New "A" Strain					
Giant Pascal .....	.15	.70	1.25	4.00	14.00
Weirich's Strain Pascal.....	.10	.60	1.00	3.00	11.00
Crystal White Utah Jumbo.....	.15	.75	1.25	3.75	14.00
Utah No. 15 Full Heart.....	.10	.55	.85	2.75	10.00
Utah 10-B .....	.10	.55	.85	2.75	10.00

CUCUMBERS

1 oz. to 60 hills; 2 lbs. per acre in hills, 4 lbs. in drills



We catalog only the best
and Leading Varieties

MARKETER

CULTURE: Cucumbers prefer a heavy loam. After danger of frost has passed, plant the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 4 feet apart. Dill about 3 pounds seed to the acre and when plants have 4 or 5 leaves, thin to 1 plant every 18 inches. Can also be planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart. Cultivate often and irrigate about once a week. Keep the cucumbers picked as fast as they reach the size desired. If fruits are allowed to remain on the vine, the vines cease to bear fruit.

SLICING VARIETIES

STAYS-GREEN (Black Diamond). 60 days. Extremely early, heavy yielder. Fruits 8 inches long, very dark green, retains its color long after picking. Splendid for shipping.

MARKETER. 65 days. Very popular because it is a very heavy yielder and early. Vines vigorous. Fruits 8 inches long, trim in appearance, tapered to each end. Very dark green in color. An attractive cucumber for early market.

CLARK'S SPECIAL. 64 days. An outstanding variety for shipping, and for market gardeners. Holds its color and firmness when handled long distances. Fruit handsome, very dark green color; slightly tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and firm; remains edible for a long time; very few seeds.

THE COLORADO. (Or A. and C.) 67 days. A beautiful long, slender, dark green cucumber commanding a premium on the critical markets. It has become exceedingly popular because of its excellent shape and intense color which is maintained longer than in any other variety. The fruit is inclined to taper, at the stem end. It is a vigorous, productive variety, highly resistant to unfavorable growing conditions.



NATIONAL PICKLING

For early cucumbers we
recommend Hotkaps.
See Page 92

CUBIT. 70 days. Of special merit. 8 inches long. Same type as Colorado, but with straight sides and round ends, dark green color which is well carried to blossom end. Very small seed space. Heavy yielder.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. 70 days. Excellent for home garden. Where a two-purpose variety is desirable it is suitable for pickling and dill size as well as slicing cucumbers. Hardy and prolific. Fruits deep green, straight, slightly tapered; flesh very white and crisp.

STRAIGHT "8". 70 days. Is ideal in shape, size and color. Is uniformly cylindrical, almost from end to end. Averages 8 inches long. Produces very few ill-shaped fruits. Desirable as a shipping variety.

PICKLING VARIETIES

NATIONAL PICKLING. A late development by the National Pickle Association and is claimed to produce more pickles of uniform shape and size than any other variety. Is black spine type, rather blocky in form.

CHICAGO PICKLING. 59 days. Grown extensively for the large pickling establishments throughout the country. Fruit is medium, pointed at each end, deep green color.

GHERKIN WEST INDIA. Bears small cylindrical green fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter covered with small elastic spines. Excellent as sweet pickles. Seed very small.

LEMON CUCUMBER—See Vine Peach, page 35.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

CUCUMBERS, SLICING VARIETIES	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.
Stays-Green	\$.08	\$.20	\$.60	\$1.00	\$1.85
Marketer .....	.10	.25	.75	1.35	2.35
Clark's Special .....	.08	.20	.60	1.00	1.85
The Colorado .....	.10	.25	.70	1.25	2.25
Cubit .....	.10	.25	.75	1.35	2.35
Improved Long Green.....	.08	.20	.65	1.10	2.00
Straight "8" .....	.10	.25	.70	1.20	2.25
PICKLING VARIETIES					
National Pickling .....	.08	.20	.65	1.10	1.90
Chicago Pickling .....	.08	.20	.65	1.10	1.90
Gherkin West India.....	.10	.25	.75	1.35	2.35
Lemon Cucumber .....	.08	.20	.60	1.10	

DILL-EGGPLANT-GARLIC SETS-ENDIVE

DILL



LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH.

The best and largest dill. Leaves and stems used for flavoring, especially pickles. An easily grown annual. Early in May drill in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. 1 oz. will plant 100 ft. Cultivate frequently until it starts to head, keep free from weeds.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c)
(¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.50).

EGGPLANT

1 oz. will produce about 1200 plants; ¼ lb. will plant an acre

CULTURE: A rich, sandy, warm soil produces the best plants and yields the highest number of fruits. Seed should be started indoors or in hotbeds sometime during February. Plants should be set out in the garden as soon as danger of frost has passed, in rows 3 feet apart, the plants 2 feet apart.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID. This new variety has proven excellent in many ways. Among them is its heavy yield of early uniform fruits which in size are nearly as large as Black Beauty and which it resembles.



BLACK BEAUTY

BLACK BEAUTY. The most popular and earliest variety and will continue to bear until frost. Produces large bulbous and rather egg-shaped fruit of rich, dark purplish-black color. It is spineless.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. A spineless purplish fruited variety. Vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit large oval, smooth and dark purple.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Plants are large and up-standing in growth, bear fruit off of the ground. Fruit are elongated, cylindrical and purple in color. It is a heavy yielder and highly resistant to blight, and withstands dry weather very well.

EGGPLANT PLANTS. See page 36.

GARLIC SETS

We have selected a lot of good, clear bulbs that will all grow. Those who are fond of this vegetable for flavoring can easily raise their own supply. Separate the bulb into cloves and plant 4 inches apart in rows.

(¼ lb. 20c) (lb. 55c) (5 lbs. \$2.25).

ENDIVE

1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. will plant an acre

CULTURE: For early crop, sow April 15th. For main crop, sow June 15th to July 10th. Sow seed in rows 12 to 24 inches apart and when well established, thin to 1 plant per 10 inches. When the plant reaches maturity the inner leaves start to blanch a creamy white; this can be hurried by tying the outer leaves together or covering the plant with litter.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC. Best of green curled varieties an inch broad; midribs or stems are green to creamy white instead of pink; leaves are dark green, finely but deeply cut.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN. Broad, thick, wrinkled leaves form a very large head. Much used in soups and stews; also makes excellent salad.

DEEP HEART FRINGED. New type endive between Full Heart Batavian and Green Curled but more upright in growth than either and leaves broader than Green Curled. Outer leaves turn upward. Extra deep, well full hearts blanch to creamy white.

HERBS

MIXTURE ANNUAL HERBS. (Large Packet 15c).

MIXTURE PERENNIAL HERBS. (Large Packet 15c).

ANISE. Annual; 14 inches, grow for aromatic seed. Used in flavoring.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (oz. 40c).

BASIL. Annual; 12 inch leaves. Fragrant, somewhat spicy, used for seasoning.

(Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 35c).

BORAGE. Annual; leaves used in salads and drinks. Excellent for bees.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c).

CARAWAY. Biennial; 18 inches, produces seed first year, used in flavoring bread, cakes, cheese, etc.

(Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c).

CATNIP. Perennial; 2½ feet, young leaves and shoots used for seasoning. Dried leaves for tea.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 45c).

CORIANDER. Annual; 2 feet, seed chiefly used by packers and confectioners. Also used in medicine.

(Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 25c) (oz. 45c).

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

EGGPLANT

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
New Hampshire Hybrid.....	.10	.30	.50	1.60	6.00
Black Beauty .....	.10	.25	.45	1.50	5.50
New York Improved.....	.10	.25	.45	1.50	5.50
Florida High Bush.....	.10	.30	.50	1.60	6.00

ENDIVE

Green Curled Ruffec.....	.07	.15	.20	.60	2.00
Full Heart Batavian.....	.07	.15	.20	.60	2.00
Deep Heart Fringed.....	.07	.15	.20	.60	2.00

Herbs-Kale-Kohlrabi-Leek-Mustard

FENNEL SWEET. Perennial; seed used for flavoring confections and medicine. Leaves used in fish sauces.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c).

HOREHOUND. Perennial; has strong aromatic odor, leaves used for seasoning; extract used in medicinal preparations.

(Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c).

MARJORAM SWEET. Perennial; of aromatic and pungent flavor, tender leaves used in seasoning.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 45c).

ROSEMARY. Perennial; has warm bitter flavor, leaves used in seasoning.

(Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 45c).

SAGE, BROADLEAVED. Used in dressing, sausage, etc. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground. Thin to six inches apart.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 50c).

SAGE PLANTS. See page 36.

SAVORY. Annual; 10 inch leaves and shoots used for seasoning.

(Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c).

CHIVES. Perennial; member of onion family, used for flavoring.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 30c) (oz. 50c).

THYME. Perennial; used for seasoning, also used as tea for nervous headache.

(Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c).

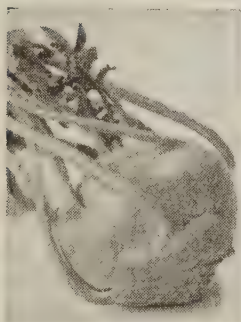
HORSERADISH SETS

See page 36.

KOHLRABI

1 oz. will sow 200 ft.; 4 lbs. will sow an acre.

CULTURE: This vegetable, when young, is fine for table use. Combines the flavor of both cabbage and turnips. For early crop, sow in hotbeds, transplant, and cultivate like early cabbage. For winter use, sow in rows in the middle of June or first of July, transplanting or thinning to 8 inches apart.



WHITE VIENNA

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. 55 to 60 days. Skin light green, flesh white, leaves smooth and short. Well adapted to forcing.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 35c) (¼ lb. 90c) (lb. \$3.00).

KALE

1 ounce to 200 ft.; 4 lbs. to an acre

CULTURE: Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 10 to 18 inches apart. Withstands a great deal of frost.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. Very hardy. Plants 12 to 15 inches tall with 30 inch spread. Compact,

leaves plume-like, finely curled, deep yellowish-green.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).

DWARF BLUE CURLED (Norfolk). Similar to Dwarf Green Curled except in color which is a blue-green.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 50c) (lb. \$1.75).

LEEK

1 oz. will sow 100 ft.; 4 lbs. will sow an acre



MONSTROUS
CARENTAN

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild, delicious root stem or neck. It is much sweeter and milder than the onion, being used mostly for flavoring where the onion taste is desired, or it can be boiled the same as boiling onions and served with butter and seasoning.

AMERICAN FLAG. A well-known, hardy, strong growing and productive leek.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN.

Stems are large and white. Of very good flavor.

Either above varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c) (¼ lb. \$1.50) (lb. \$4.75).

MUSTARD

1 oz. to 100 ft.; 1 lb. drilled to acre, 2 lbs. broadcast

CULTURE: The leaves are used as a salad or may be boiled like spinach. Sow seed very shallow in any good garden soil early in the spring, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart or seed can be broadcast in beds. Several sowings a week or so apart give tender leaves throughout the season.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED, LONG STANDING.

Will remain in field longer than regular Southern Curled before bolting to seed. Most popular for greens. Leaves long and wide, light green, tinged with yellow, heavily crumpled and curled at the edges.

OSTRICH PLUME or FORDHOOK FANCY. Upright-growing, mild variety, slow to bolt to seed stalks; leaves bright green, plume-like and deeply fringed on the edges.

FLORIDA BROADLEAF. A vigorous, large, smooth leaved, long standing variety, good edible qualities.

TENDERGREEN or SPINACH MUSTARD. Quick growing, fine, tender mustard, with spinach flavor. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

MUSTARD

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	Lb.
Southern Giant Curled, Long Standing.....	\$.05	\$.15	\$.45	\$.70	\$1.25
Ostrich Plume or Fordhook Fancy.....	.05	.15	.45	.70	1.25
Florida Broadleaf .....	.05	.15	.45	.70	1.25
Tendergreen or Spinach Mustard.....	.05	.15	.45	.70	1.25

LETTUCE

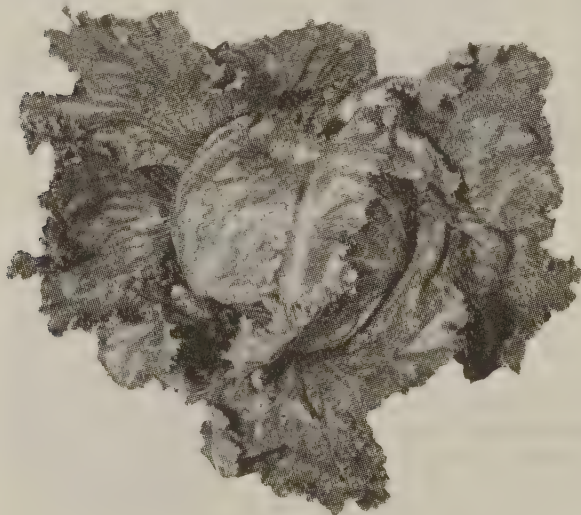
ICEBERG VARIETIES

1 oz. for 2000 plants or 100 ft. of drill;
1 to 2 lbs. per acre

CULTURE: It is not difficult to grow good head lettuce, but it is necessary to first have good seed of the proper variety and suited to your conditions. Also necessary is good soil and water so as to insure steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use. Unless the soil is rich, we recommend liberal amount of manure or commercial fertilizer.

For large acreage, the most successful and best way is to plant 2 rows of beds 16 inches wide and 6 inches high with 24 inches between the beds for irrigation ditch or can be planted in single rows 20 inches apart. Two weeks after it comes up it is usually large enough to be thinned to single plants to a distance of at least 14 inches. Keep crop clean of weeds at all times. Cultivate thoroughly but not deep. Ground should not become dry but care must be used in irrigating.

In the past few years the development and introduction of new varieties has been so fast that but few seed houses or planters have been able to keep up with the progress. We have devoted a large acreage in the mountains of Colorado—on our farm south of Denver; also in Arizona and California, to the trials and development of new varieties and strains. We carry in stock and offer to our customers only those varieties which we have found best.



GREAT LAKES IMPROVED

EARLY GREAT LAKES. Earlier than other Great Lakes. Color little lighter. Remarkable header, heavy yielder.

GREAT LAKES. One of the most satisfactory imperial types yet produced. Especially recommended for the Rocky Mountain region as it withstands extreme changes of temperature and weather better than other heading sorts. Produces a higher per cent of very large, well rounded, very solid heads of attractive color. Resistant to tipburn and early bolting. For commercial grower, one of the most profitable varieties.

IMPROVED GREAT LAKES. This new strain was produced by the United States Department of Agriculture from a single head selection and has shown very well in trials. It is a very vigorous grower, upright leaves. Very resistant to heat and tipburn.

NEW YORK PW 55. One of the surest heading varieties and unusually resistant to tipburn and slime. It is the result of many years of selection. Both in summer and fall will produce a high percentage of beautiful hard, symmetrical, well-rounded heads but somewhat small unless grown on good, fairly rich soil.

IMPERIAL NO. 411. An early Imperial strain has proven very satisfactory especially when grown for early crop to harvest in May and early in June. Also can be planted in early July for fall crop. Produces a heavy crop of fine solid heads but will not stand in field very long after it is matured.

EARLY 815. A strain of 815 recently developed for earliness and yield. From trials on our farm we harvested 93% of the crop on first cutting. Heads were uniform, hard and larger than PW 55 and one week earlier than Imperial 847 and of good green color. We especially recommend this lettuce to planters who grow for the spring and early summer market, also for fall crop.

IMPERIAL 815. A sturdy, robust strain selected from 847. One of the best strains for Colorado but must be grown with care as it is a tight header and if weather is hot may tipburn and slime. Will not stand long in the field when ready to harvest. We recommend at least 2 or 3 cuttings. Don't wait until the entire crop has matured. It produces a surprisingly high per cent of No. 1 heads which are large, solid and of fine appearance. Likes frequent and light waterings. Best suited for early summer and late fall crops.

NEW YORK 315. An excellent strain of New York for mountain, high altitude crops as it is a good header and slow to tipburn and bolt to seed. A rapid grower; heads large, well formed and slow to slime. At heading time it likes liberal amount of water.

IMPERIAL 44. Heads medium large, slightly flattened, compact, one of the best hot, dry weather varieties, used extensively in the East and in Arizona for an early crop.

IMPERIAL 847. Heads uniform, good size; solid and usually round. Does unusually well in cool weather.

CORNELL 456. Adapted for growing on muck soils; similar to Great Lakes except slightly smaller and of lighter green color.

NEW YORK 199. An early variety; resistant to tipburn. Heads medium large, compact, attractive.

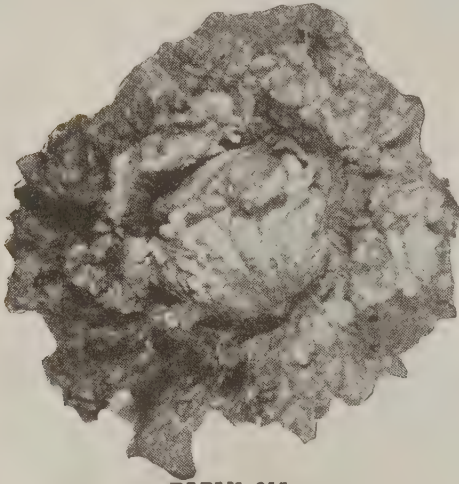
NEW YORK 12. An early variety; heads light green, rather flat.

NEW YORK 515 IMPROVED. Similar to New York 12 in habits and type of plant but produces a larger per cent of marketable heads. Especially suited for warm weather.

IMPERIAL 152. Especially adapted to Arizona and California for fall crops, but for Colorado and all the Rocky Mountain region we found 815 a better sort. No. 152 produces large yields of good solid, fine appearing heads, but is quick to slime in hot weather.

LETTUCE

IMPERIAL 615. A variety that does best in cool weather. Withstands frost and cold better than other varieties, not especially recommended for Colorado but does well in Arizona and California during the winter months.



EARLY 815

LEAF AND OTHER VARIETIES

CULTURE: Growing of the loose heading varieties is much the same as the New York varieties but much easier to grow. However, sow in 15-inch rows and thin the leaf varieties to 4 inches apart and the Big Boston to 7 inches apart as soon as a few leaves are formed. For an early crop plants can be sown in hotbeds and transplanted to the open field.

BIBB. The most palatable lettuce. A very dark green butter-head variety; rather small, loosely headed; leaves smooth with thick main rib; excellent quality. Does best if planted early.

HANSON. A very fine large semi-heading variety; leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish green. Crisp and brittle; very fine flavor; very best home garden variety.

GRAND RAPIDS or IMPROVED BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. (Gold Seal Quality.) Especially adapted for greenhouse culture. Also the best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long curly and wrinkled leaves. It is easily grown, extremely early, very hardy, tender, crisp, and of rich green color.

GRAND RAPIDS TIPBURN RESISTANT WASHINGTON STRAIN. A new introduction recommended for greenhouse culture; however, does well outdoors. Heavier in structure and slower to seed than regular Grand Rapids.

OAK LEAF. An old variety but of late has become very popular for home gardens. Leaves are rich dark green, lacerated and tender, withstands hot weather.

PRIZE HEAD. A large, loose-headed variety, leaves large, very curly, bright green tinted on edges with reddish brown; very crisp, sweet and tender. Desirable for home garden.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. Leaves thin and exceedingly tender, frilled, of light green color; used for forcing and outdoor planting.

ROMAINE or TRIANON, COS. Much esteemed for its fresh crispness. Leaves are long, smooth, narrow, spoon-shaped, folding into loose heads. Culture the same as other lettuces.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

LETTUCE, ICEBERG VARIETIES

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Early Great Lakes.....	\$.15	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.75	\$6.50	
Great Lakes .....	.10	.30	.50	1.40	5.50	\$25.00
Improved Great Lakes.....	.10	.30	.55	1.50	5.75	26.00
New York PW 55.....	.10	.25	.45	1.20	3.50	17.00
Imperial No. 411.....	.10	.25	.40	1.00	3.25	15.25
Early 815 .....	.12	.25	.45	1.20	3.50	17.00
Imperial 815 .....	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.25	15.25
New York 315.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.35	15.45
Imperial 44.....	.10	.20	.40	1.00	3.25	15.25
Imperial 847 .....	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.30	15.40
Cornell 456 .....	.10	.30	.50	1.40	5.50	25.00
New York 199.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.35	15.40
New York No. 12.....	.07	.15	.30	.80	2.75	12.50
New York 515 Improved.....	.07	.20	.35	.90	3.00	13.75
Imperial 152 .....	.10	.20	.35	.95	3.25	15.25
Imperial 615 .....	.10	.20	.30	.80	3.00	13.50

LEAF AND OTHER VARIETIES

Bibb .....	.08	.20	.30	.70	2.25	
Hanson .....	.07	.12	.20	.60	2.00	
Grand Rapids .....	.07	.12	.20	.60	2.00	
Grand Rapids Tipburn Resistant.....	.07	.12	.20	.60	2.10	
Oak Leaf .....	.08	.20	.30	.70	2.25	
Prize Head .....	.07	.12	.20	.60	2.00	
Black Seeded Simpson.....	.07	.12	.20	.60	2.00	
Romaine or Trianon, COS.....	.07	.12	.20	.65	2.15	

ONIONS

1 oz. will sow 100 ft.; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre

CULTURE: A crop of onions can be grown on any good soil but of course with fertilizer better results will be obtained. Ground should be well worked and pulverized, allowing no lumps or trash to mar the surface. The seed can be sown in the spring, just as soon as the ground can be prepared, as onion seed will germinate in cool weather. Sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. After they show an inch or two above the ground give them a good light hoeing, after which weeding must be done, and must be repeated whenever weeds appear until the tops lie down, then they should be topped and the bulbs allowed to dry before sacking. For extra large bulbs, thin out gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart. For real early onions sow seeds indoors in early February and transplant to field in April.

YELLOW VARIETIES

EARLY BABOSA (Grano). A very early variety. Bulbs medium size, top-shaped; light yellow color; mild flavor.

SWEET SPANISH, PIETERS-WHEELER STRAIN. A carefully developed and selected strain of the Utah Sweet Spanish. Considered by most large experienced onion growers as the top commercial strain because it produces very uniform large bulbs of good dark golden color; globe in shape; flesh is firm and of mild flavor. Especially desired as from this strain very few doubles and thick necks are produced.

SWEET SPANISH COLORADO NO. 6 SELECTED. Developed by the Colorado Experiment Station for large, more rounded, firm bulbs with a heavy protecting deep yellow bronze skin. With our continued selection year after year of the best bulbs for seed production, we have a strain that matures well, has small neck, good keeper, heavy yielder, an outstanding, highest grade, Sweet Spanish.

SWEET SPANISH SELECTED UTAH STRAIN. Careful selection year after year of the bulbs is what establishes a superior strain of onions. This we have done and can recommend to critical growers. This Colorado grown Utah Strain produces large, round, dark yellow top quality onions. Heavy yielder.

SWEET SPANISH REGULAR UTAH STRAIN. A very good strain, has proven satisfactory.

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH CERTIFIED. Colorado grown. This seed produced in an isolated location from a pure line of carefully selected transplanted Utah Strain bulbs.



SWEET SPANISH SELECTED UTAH STRAIN

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. An excellent keeping variety, bulbs chestnut brown, semiglobular with tight fitting skin. Used largely for sets.

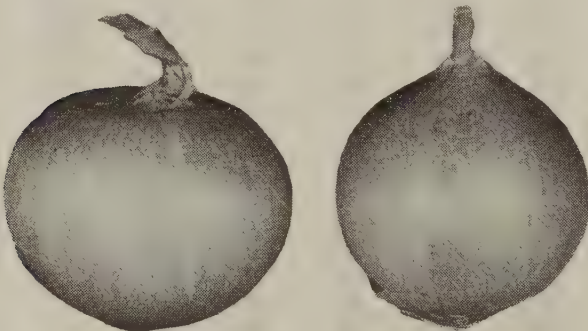
MOUNTAIN DANVERS. (Colorado Grown.) This variety of Danvers developed in the mountains of western Colorado. Matures practically all the crop at once. Color is a beautiful dark yellow, shading to brown. It is an excellent keeper and shows less shrinkage than any other variety. The bulbs are three-quarters round, hard, with thick, heavy clinging skin. Our seed is grown from selected bulbs in the high altitudes of western Colorado.

EARLY YELLOW GLOBE. A fine, medium large, almost globe shaped onion. Solid, uniform with attractive yellow skin. 10 days earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers. Keeps well.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. 112 to 114 days. A popular strain of Yellow Globe and most widely known. A good cropper, medium late, hardy; used largely for storage. Bulbs medium large, round, yellow, firm, solid with small neck. Flesh white, with slight yellow tone.

EBENEZER. An excellent variety for producing sets of exceptional keeping qualities. Bulbs are medium size, thick and flat, dark yellow, very firm with thick skin.

YELLOW BERMUDA. Very early, bulbs medium sized, flat, skin straw colored, flesh nearly white. Sweet and mild.



MOUNTAIN DANVERS

ONIONS

WHITE VARIETIES

EARLY WHITE BABOSA (White Grano). Similar to Early Babosa except skin is clear white; is early, non-bolting.

WHITE SWEET SPANISH IMPROVED. Globe-shaped, small neck, skin white, flesh firm and exceptionally mild. A very heavy yielder and a fair keeper. Also when young before bulbs form makes an excellent table or bunching variety. We recommend sowing 20 days apart for continuous supply of table onions.

DRAKOS JUMBO WHITE SWEET SPANISH CERTIFIED. Sold only in sealed bags and certified by state of Utah. This strain was developed and grown in Utah and has proven the best White Sweet Spanish for growers wanting a large Jumbo, small neck, uniform bulb with clear glistening white skin almost free of green tint and green necks.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BARLETTA (Imported Seed). The most popular onion for pickling. If seed is sown thick will produce small marble size crystal white bulbs, firm and mild; also makes excellent table onion if pulled early.

WHITE PORTUGAL. An all purpose variety. Excellent when young as a table or bunching onion also as a boiler; if planted very close makes small pickling onion and sets. If allowed to mature produces medium size, flat but fairly deep, pure white bulbs; flesh fine grained and firm. Splendid keeper.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. The best keeping white variety. Bulbs are round, medium size, solid pure white and very attractive. The skin is thin, flesh fine grained and moderately mild. Also used as a bunching or table onion.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. A pure white variety, very flat, early. Medium-sized, clear white, very mild. These are the white onions we see in our markets in early spring.



WHITE LISBON

WHITE LISBON BUNCHING (Imported Seed). This is a very popular variety in Rocky Mountain area. Also planted very extensively in Europe. It is grown almost exclusively for table or green onions, for it produces long, slender stems, almost pure white from the root ends to the leaves or tops and is slow to form a bulb.

EVERGREEN BUNCHING (Hardy White Bunching). Grown exclusively for young table or bunching onions. Produces a cluster of 4 to 6 useful shoots from a single seed the first year. Winters over well and provides a heavy crop for early harvest if planted in midsummer.

Write for Prices for Larger Amounts

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

ONIONS, YELLOW VARIETIES

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Early Babosa	\$.10	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.90	\$6.50	\$31.00
Sweet Spanish, Pieters-Wheeler Strain.....	.10	.30	.50	1.50	5.50	25.50
Sweet Spanish, Colorado No. 6 Selected.....	.10	.30	.50	1.50	5.25	24.00
Sweet Spanish Selected Utah Strain.....	.10	.30	.50	1.50	5.25	24.00
Sweet Spanish Regular Utah Strain.....	.10	.25	.45	1.40	4.50	21.00
Yellow Sweet Spanish Certified.....	.10	.35	.60	1.90	6.50	31.00
Australian Brown .....	.10	.25	.40	1.20	4.00	15.00
Mountain Danvers .....	.10	.25	.40	1.20	4.00	16.00
Early Yellow Globe.....	.10	.25	.40	1.20	4.00	16.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.10	.25	.40	1.20	3.75	15.00
Ebenezer .....	.10	.25	.40	1.20	3.50	14.50
Yellow Bermuda .....	.10	.25	.40	1.00	3.25	14.00

WHITE VARIETIES

Early White Babosa.....	.10	.35	.60	1.90	6.50	31.00
White Sweet Spanish Improved.....	.10	.30	.50	1.50	5.50	25.50
Drakes Jumbo White Sweet Spanish Certified.....	.15	.50	.85	3.00	9.50	46.25
Extra Early White Barletta.....	.10	.25	.40	1.25	4.25	20.00
White Portugal .....	.10	.25	.40	1.25	4.00	19.50
Southport White Globe.....	.10	.25	.40	1.25	4.00	19.50
Crystal White Wax.....	.10	.25	.45	1.40	4.25	19.00
White Lisbon Bunching.....	.10	.25	.40	1.20	4.00	17.50
Evergreen Bunching .....	.10	.20	.35	1.10	3.75	15.25

ONION PLANTS

For very early onions and localities where the season is short and onions cannot be grown from field planted seed, but they can be produced from plants. The onion plants offered below are field grown in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas. We endeavor through frequent shipments to keep them as fresh as possible.

Prices by Parcel Post, Prepaid	100	1,000
Sweet Spanish, Yellow and/or White....\$	.30	\$2.00
White Bermuda (straw color).....	.25	2.00
Crystal White Wax, Bermuda.....	.25	2.00

Ask for Special Price on Crate Lots.

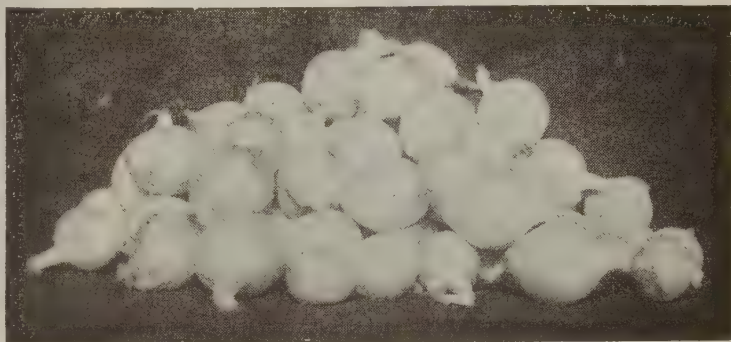
ONION SETS—Colorado Grown

One quart of onion sets will weigh 1 pound; 32 pounds to bushel. Sets when planted will produce good green or table onions much earlier than if grown from seed. If allowed to remain in the ground, will yield fine large onions for market or for household use 4 weeks earlier than if planted from seed.

PRICES POSTPAID	Qt.	4 qts.	8 qts.
Yellow Danvers			
Sets, bottom	\$.35	\$1.20	\$2.25
White Silverskin			
Sets, bottom .....	.35	1.25	2.40
Red Wethersfield			
Sets, bottom .....	.35	1.20	2.25

Write for prices on bushel lots.

SPECIAL: 1 qt. each of Red, Yellow and White Onion sets, postpaid, 95c.



WHITE SILVERSKIN ONION SETS

PARSNIPS

1 oz. will sow 150 ft.; 4 to 5 lbs. required for an acre
CULTURE: Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure

are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and after plants are 3 to 4 inches high thin to 3 inches apart. Keep the ground well worked and fairly moist. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable.

ALL AMERICAN. A new and improved and somewhat shorter variety with clear white roots which are smooth and of fine texture. An improvement over Hollow Crown.



ALL AMERICAN

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY. Roots are 12 to 15 inches long; 2½ to 3 inches thick at the shoulder. Tapered uniformly to the tip. Smooth, easily taken from the ground. Flesh fine grained, slightly yellow, and good quality.

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE: When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to a foot apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

DWARF GREEN. Selected earliest variety and very productive. Plants dwarf, 2½ feet high; sturdy and well blanching pods, 4 to 4 ½ inches long; tender and fleshy.

TALL or PERKINS MAMMOTH. The long, green-colored pods, measuring 5 and 6 inches long, are produced in great quantities.

WHITE VELVET. The large pods are perfectly round, smooth, velvety white. Plant is dwarf, of compact branching growth and very prolific.

CLEMSON SPINELESS. A very uniform spineless strain of Perkins long podded type. Plants have less foliage, 3½ to 4 feet tall. Pods rich green, moderately ridged and straight.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

PARSNIPS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
All American	\$.07	\$.17	\$.45	\$1.50	\$7.00
Hollow Crown or Guernsey.....	.07	.17	.45	1.40	6.80
OKRA OR GUMBO	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Green	\$.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$.70	\$1.30
Tall or Perkins Mammoth.....	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25
White Velvet .....	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25
Clemson Spineless .....	.05	.15	.40	.70	1.25

PARSLEY

1 oz. will sow 100 ft.; 2½ lbs. will sow an acre

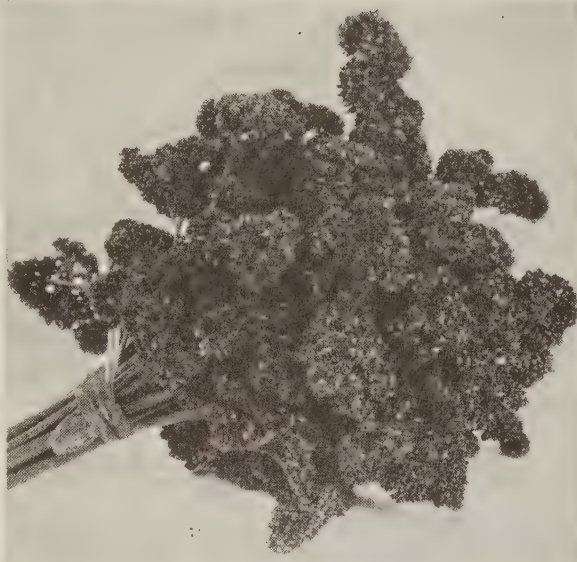
CULTURE: Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, so plant the seed very early in the year, January is not too early. Have ground free from lumps and sticks. Sow in rows 1 foot apart or broadcast. Cover seed firmly ¼ inch deep. With Hamburg Rooted parsley, broadcasting is best and thin to 8 inches apart each way.

MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED. Beautifully crimped, curled leaves. The color is rich green. Its pleasant aromatic flavor is unsurpassed.

PARAMOUNT. This new introduction was given the All-American award as being the best in its class. Leaves are finely curled, good size, dark green color. Borne on strong, medium length stems.

PLAIN PARSLEY. The leaves of this variety are borne on strong stems, are flat, deeply cut and not curled. Esteemed by many because it has a stronger flavor than the other sorts.

HAMBURG ROOTED or GERMAN PARSLEY. Roots resemble small parsnips and are used as a vegetable, same as salsify. Foliage same as plain parsley.



PARAMOUNT

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

PARSLEY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Moss Curled or Triple Curled.....	\$.05	\$.15	\$.45	\$1.45
Paramount .....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Plain Parsley .....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Hamburg Rooted or German Parsley .....	.05	.15	.45	1.50

SEED POTATOES

CULTURE: Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is fairly rich, but potatoes usually do best on loose, sandy loam and are of better quality than if planted on heavy clay soil. Cut the potatoes in 4 or 6 pieces, so there is at least one eye on each piece. About 3 pieces should be planted in each hill, 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Keep the ground loose about the hills. Do not water unless soil becomes quite dry. For Psyllid or Purple Top dust with Sulphur. For worms use Basic Copper Arsenite or DDT containing 5% Cuproicide.

PRICES (NOT POSTPAID)	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Irish Cobbler or Eureka.....	\$.40	\$.60
Bliss Triumphs .....	.40	.60
Red McClure or Peachblow.....	.40	.55
Russet Burbank or Netted Gem.....	.40	.55
Katahdin .....	.40	.60

RED MCCLURE or PERFECT PEACHBLOW. Probably most popular variety in the state. Round red tubers. Late in maturing. Vine strong, upright. Will not succeed in heavy soils or hot climate.

RUSSET BURBANK; NETTED GEM; IDAHO RUSSETS. Require fertile soil and even moisture. Will not tolerate heavy soils or hot weather. Succeeds best at altitudes 6,000 to 8,000 feet. Medium size vine. Tubers cylindrical in shape; shallow eyes.

IRISH COBBLERS or EUREKA. Early white variety. Vines somewhat small and erect. Tubers irregu-

lar, tending to roundness, keep well in storage. It is quite resistant to mosaic.

BLISS TRIUMPH. Leading variety in state and gaining in popularity. Succeeds in all potato districts in state. Round, red variety.

KATAHDIN. Result of breeding program of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Resistant to mild mosaic. Vines strong, upright. Tubers cream-colored, short oval to roundish, with few very shallow eyes. Very heavy yielder.

POTATO EYES

BY MAIL

(8,000 to 12,000 Eyes to Acre)

We send potato eyes delivered, all transportation charges paid. We select the seed potatoes, using only the smoothest and the firmest. Then we remove the eyes, leaving enough flesh to assure a good plant that will produce potatoes. We guarantee these potato eyes to arrive in good planting condition. But we advise that you prepare your soil and have things ready for planting on arrival of the eyes.

Any variety listed, postpaid (25 eyes, 20c) (50 eyes, 40c) (100 eyes, 60c) (300 eyes, \$1.50) (500 eyes, \$2.25). Write for special prices on larger amounts.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

See page 36.

PEAS

One pound will sow 60 ft., 80 to 100 lbs. will sow an acre

CULTURE: Peas require moderate temperature, plenty of moisture and good, fairly rich soil. The earliest crop can be planted when the ground is ready to work and later plantings can be made which will give you fresh peas all summer long, especially if you are growing them in the higher altitudes where the summers are cool. Dwarf or short vine peas are best suited where space is scarce and soil very rich. Can be sown in single or double rows with about 2 inches between the seeds and rows of 1½ to 2½ feet apart. The seed should be planted about 1 inch to 1½ inches under the surface.

ALASKA. 60 days. Vines slender, light green, 30 inches high. Pods single, 3 inches long, blunt, light green, round, straight. Seeds small, round, smooth, bluish green. Can be planted very early.

AMERICAN WONDER. 61 days. For home garden very productive. Vines 12 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Pods 2¾ inches long straight and well filled. Of fine quality.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. 63 days. The earliest large podded shipping variety, pods well filled, 4½ inches long, dark green vines, grows 18 inches tall. Excellent for home garden and shipping.

LAXTONIAN. 64 days. Vines short, dark green. Bears abundance of 4½-inch well filled pods.

LITTLE MARVEL. 65 days. On account of its exceptional fine quality and yield the most popular and most used of the early dwarf varieties. Valuable for home gardening. Pods 3 inches long, dark green. Very sweet.



LITTLE MARVEL

ROGER'S EARLY GIANT SHIPPER. 68 days. The earliest of all the large podded market garden peas. The vine is 22 inches and is very dark and heavy. The pods are about 5 inches long and very dark green, pointed, plump and round. For the largest early shipping variety this is our selection.

ROGER'S DWARF MARKET. 72 days. A new, fine shipping variety. Vines grow 28 inches tall, and a very heavy producer of large well filled fine appearing pods, which will shell out more peas per pound than any other large variety. Many prefer Dwarf Market to any of the large podded varieties.

ROGERS NO. 95 or GIANT STRIDE. 74 days. The purest strain and best of the large Giant Stride podded varieties. The vines are vigorous, growing about 27 inches tall, producing pods 4½ to 5 inches in length which are plump and of dark green color. A heavy yielder. The most extensively used variety by large growers and shippers.

ASGROW NO. 40. 75 days. Resembles Stratagem but 4 to 5 days earlier. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky, branching. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, dark green, plump, pointed; contain 8 to 10 large peas of fine quality.

DARK DWARF TELEPHONE. 76 days. Pods are very dark; little longer than the Stratagem, 4¾ inches; heavy yielder. Vines dwarf, sturdy and have heavier stems.



ROGERS NO. 95

PEAS



ROGERS EARLY GIANT SHIPPER

FREEZONIAN. 65 days. Specially developed for quick freezing. Vines dark green, 30 inches tall; pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Peas large and sweet. Also a good garden variety.

EVERBEARING PEAS. 78 days. Grows about 36 inches high; pods are about 3 inches long, of very fine quality. A constant and heavy bearer.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. 78 days. The best of the edible podded sorts. A double purpose pea. The pods when half grown are excellent when cooked the same as snap beans or later can be used as a shell pea. Vines light green, vigorous and tall. Pods very broad, brittle, fleshy, stringless, free from fiber and both pods and peas of good quality. Very heavy yielder.



ASGROW NO. 40

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. (Gold Seal Quality). 78 days. Very popular in the mountains and it is a very hardy and a very heavy yielder, of fine well-filled pods which measure about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Vines are dwarf, grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 3 feet high.

ALDERMAN. 77 days. Vines dark green, coarse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches, very broad, plump, straight, dark green.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

PEAS

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Alaska	\$.05	\$.12	\$.35	\$1.35	\$2.25
American Wonder .....	.07	.15	.40	1.45	2.50
Freezonian .....	.07	.15	.45	1.75	2.75
Laxton's Progress .....	.07	.15	.45	1.75	2.75
Laxtonian .....	.05	.15	.40	1.60	2.60
Little Marvel .....	.05	.15	.45	1.70	2.65
Rogers Early Giant Shipper .....	.07	.15	.50	1.90	2.85
Rogers No. 95 or Giant Stride .....	.07	.15	.50	1.90	2.85
Dark Dwarf Telephone .....	.05	.15	.40	1.65	2.65
Thomas Laxton .....	.05	.15	.45	1.70	2.65
Asgrow No. 40 .....	.07	.15	.50	1.90	2.85
Alderman .....	.05	.15	.45	1.90	2.85
Rogers Dwarf Market .....	.07	.15	.50	1.90	2.90
Improved Stratagem .....	.05	.15	.45	1.75	2.80
Everbearing .....	.05	.15	.45	1.70	2.75
Melting Sugar Edible Pod .....	.07	.20	.50	2.00	3.00

PEPPERS

1 oz. for 1200 plants; ¼ lb. will plant an acre

CULTURE: Peppers require good soil, but the lighter type of soil seems to produce the best crops. Seed should be started in hotbeds or cold frames and transplanted to the open as early in May as possible but only after danger of frost is over. Plants should be set out in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and 20 inches apart in the rows. Some rich fertilizer or commercial fertilizer worked into the soil when the plants are about 9 inches high will be found very beneficial.

SWEET PEPPERS



CALIFORNIA WONDER

HARRIS EARLY GIANT. 65 days. The best very early sweet pepper. Plants extremely prolific. Fruits large, slightly tapered, deep green and sweet.

EARLY TUSCANY. New. 68 days. A very early, large, sweet, prolific variety, maturing 3 to 4 days earlier than Calwonder. Fruits are 3 and 4 lobed, 3½ inches diameter, 4 inches long. Resembling World Beater in shape but smoother. Plants stocky and upright.

CALWONDER. Early California Wonder. 70 days. Plants stocky. Fruits 3 and 4 lobed, smooth, deep green, and uniform. Flesh thick, sweet, and mild.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. 76 days. The most popular pepper for market gardening and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, and prolific. Fruits mostly 4 lobed, upright, chunky, and very thick fleshed, sweet, and mild. Continues to bear a long time.

OAK VIEW WONDER. An early strain of California Wonder. Fruit blocky, smooth; flesh thick, sweet and mild. Plants rather stocky, abundant bearer.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX SWEET. An early sort. Plants dwarf and prolific fruit. Sweet pendulous pods 1½ inches diameter at base and often 8 inches long of waxy yellow turning to crimson.

RUBY KING. 69 days. Grows about 4 to 5 inches long and is often 3 inches in diameter. Very productive.

WORLD BEATER or IMPROVED RUBY GIANT. 70 days. Early large pepper. Fruits oblong, commonly 5 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter, deep green, becoming bright deep red, flesh sweet and thick. Heavy yielder.

CHINESE GIANT. 80 days. An extremely large, attractive, but somewhat late sweet pepper for home and market garden use. Plants short, stocky; fruits chunky, square ended, and heavy.

PIMIENTO PEPPER. 73 days. Largely grown for canning purposes as it is very mild and sweet. Fruit is heart-shaped and its firm, thick fleshiness permits it being scalded and peeled.

HOT PEPPERS

ANAHEIM CHILI. A semi hot variety, rather late, and used for canning, drying, and in making chili and tamales. Fruit is 6 to 8 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter with top tapering to a point.

LARGE RED CHERRY. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits round, smooth, solid, somewhat pungent. Color deep green changing to deep scarlet. Used in sauces, condiments and canned whole.

RED CHILI. 92 days. A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Bright red pods are about 2 inches long, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent.

LONG RED CAYENNE. 70 days. A well known variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long, bright red in color, extremely strong.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX HOT. Same as Hungarian Wax Sweet but pods are hot and pungent.

PEPPER PLANTS. See page 36.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

PEPPERS, SWEET

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Harris Early Giant	\$.10	\$.40	\$.70	\$2.00	\$6.25
Early Tuscany .....	.15	.50	.90	2.40	8.50
Calwonder .....	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00
California Wonder .....	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00
Oak View Wonder .....	.10	.40	.70	2.00	5.75
Hungarian Yellow Wax Sweet .....	.12	.45	.80	2.20	6.50
Ruby King .....	.10	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
World Beater .....	.10	.35	.60	1.65	5.00
Chinese Giant .....	.10	.35	.70	2.00	6.00
Pimiento Pepper .....	.10	.35	.60	1.50	5.00

HOT PEPPERS

Anaheim Chili .....	.10	.35	.60	1.75	5.25
Large Red Cherry .....	.10	.30	.55	1.75	
Red Chili .....	.10	.30	.55	1.75	
Long Red Cayenne .....	.10	.30	.50	1.60	
Hungarian Yellow Wax Hot .....	.10	.30	.55	1.75	

PUMPKINS

4 oz. will plant 100 hills; 3 lbs. will plant an acre

CULTURE: Sometimes grown in cornfields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Pumpkins do not require much water. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 or 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use one ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

CHEYENNE BUSH. Ideal where space is limited as it does not vine or spread. Fruit 8 inches across, orange red, excellent for pie making.

DICKINSON. A good all purpose pumpkin. Meat is thick, brilliant, sweet. Fruits buff colored. Weighs about 15 pounds. Excellent for pies and canning.

SMALL SUGAR. A small round, variety, 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh thick, rich yellow and of high quality. Skin a deep orange. Best variety for cooking and pies.

KENTUCKY FIELD or SWEET CHEESE. A fine pumpkin, nearly 2 feet in diameter. Flesh dull orange color, extra thick. Heavy yielder and excellent keeper. Largely used for canning and stock feeding.

JAPANESE PIE. Large size, weighing from 15 to 20 pounds. Color of outside rind bluish-green, blotched with yellow. Has large neck. Flesh salmon-colored, very thick and sweet; for eating and stock feeding.



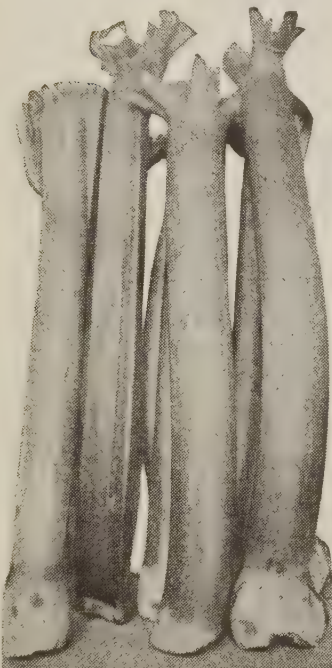
SMALL SUGAR

CONNECTICUT FIELD. A fine, large, orange-colored variety. Extensively used for pies, canning and stock feeding. Surface orange; smooth and ribbed; flesh thick, coarse and sweet.

STRIPED CASHAW. For stock feeding. Fruits large, flesh thick, coarse, 20 inches long; weigh 20 lbs.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

CULTURE: Sow seed in April and cultivate like parsnips. The following spring the plants should be dug and transplanted in rows 2½ feet and 18 inches apart in the row. For a crop of rhubarb the first year, 1 to 2-year-old plants are used. See prices, page 36.



VICTORIA

CRIMSON WINTER. Produces medium size crimson stems of finest quality in early spring and continues bearing over a long period.

VICTORIA. A second early variety; stalks long, medium length, dark red at base to green at leaf end.

RHUBARB SETS.

See page 36.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

PUMPKINS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Cheyenne Bush	\$.07	\$.12	\$.50	\$1.50	\$6.75
Dickinson .....	.07	.12	.45	1.50	6.50
Small Sugar .....	.07	.12	.45	1.40	6.00
Kentucky Field .....	.05	.12	.45	1.40	6.00
Japanese Pie .....	.05	.12	.45	1.40	6.00
Connecticut Field .....	.05	.12	.45	1.40	6.00
Striped Cashaw .....	.05	.12	.50	1.50	6.50
PIE PLANT OR RHUBARB	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Crimson Winter	\$.10	\$.20	\$.35	\$1.25	\$4.50
Victoria .....	.07	.12	.20	.65	2.25

RADISHES

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. of row; 8 lbs. to an acre in drills, 12 lbs. if broadcast



PERFECTA SCARLET GLOBE

CULTURE: The culture of radishes is so easy and the results so sure that they are probably found in more home gardens than any other vegetable. The varieties of radish differ so distinctly that the home gardener is able to obtain almost anything he prefers in the way of shape, color, size and season. The ground should be finely prepared, as free as possible from small stones and lumps. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart or may be broadcast, and when up about an inch thin to 1 to 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. In order to keep a continuous supply of young, mild radishes successive plantings should be made.

PERFECTA SCARLET GLOBE. A new strain of Scarlet Globe satisfying the most critical radish growers on account of its bright, glowing scarlet color, its perfect globe shape, the extreme thin tap root and ideal tops, though not too small for easy bunching, classifies this strain ideal for summer out-of-door crop and for forcing under glass.

EARLY CAVALIER. (Short Top Forcing). A highly colored radish especially adapted for forcing, also suited for outdoor, tops are short. Roots bright true scarlet slightly olive shaped, uniform, very firm.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE FORCING (Short Top). One of the most desirable sort for forcing under glass; also used for field culture. Tops small, ideal for bunching. Roots slightly elongated (olive shape), uniform, rich scarlet; flesh crisp and white.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE (Medium Top). An excellent strain for general home and market garden. Especially desirable for use out-of-doors for spring and fall planting; roots somewhat olive-shaped; color rich, bright scarlet; flesh white, mild and crisp. Popular with shippers.

COMET. Roots bright clear red, globe shaped, very early. Tops medium short. Holland seed.

CRIMSON GIANT. A superior home and market garden variety for out-of-door planting. Roots large, spherical, slightly top-shaped; beautiful deep crimson; the white flesh holds its firmness well.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. An early home garden variety. Also suitable for forcing under glass. Roots

oblong, blunt; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp and firm.

ICICLE. The best early white variety. Particularly popular in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout and brittle; of splendid quality until 5-6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or larger. Superior to Lady Finger or White Vienna.

SPARKLER WHITE TIP. Outstanding quality. Tops small, roots almost globular with small tap root, skin rosy carmine with lower third area a defined white. Holland grown seed.

CININNATI MARKET. (Gold Seal Quality). Roots very attractive, 7 to 9 inches long, bright rose color on upper part, shading to white at the tip. Flesh white and crisp.

ALL SEASON RADISH MIXTURE. This is a well-balanced mixture including early, midseason and late varieties. It is quite interesting to have a mixed bed. We suggest you broadcast when planting.

PRICES 

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. A winter sort with round roots, somewhat top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin black, with cracked longitudinal lines; flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor. An excellent keeper.

CHINESE WHITE WINTER or WHITE CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH. Largest of all winter radishes and a favorite with the Chinese gardeners. Root grows 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh. May be used in all stages of growth. Flesh is solid, crisp and mildly pungent.

CHINA ROSE. (Gold Seal Quality.) This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety. Is very popular. Roots 4 to 6 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, cylindrical but thicker at the lower end; blunt, smooth, bright rose-red in color; flesh white, very firm and pungent.

SALSIFY or Oyster Plant

CULTURE: Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches. It succeeds best in light, well-enriched soil. One ounce to 50 feet of drill. Easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section.

SWISS CHARD

CULTURE: Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The midrib when boiled makes delicious greens or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall.

LARGED RIBBED DARK GREEN LEAVED. 52 to 62 days. Large, smooth, dark green leaves with silvery white stems, which are tender and of fine flavor.

LUCULLUS. 52 to 62 days. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the upright stem and leaves are very large, light green and fine quality.

RHUBARB CHARD. Same as other chard except stocks and leaf veins are translucent, crimson. Leaves much crumpled, dark green, fine flavor, plants often used in flower bed borders.



LUCULLUS CHARD

TOBACCO

Tobacco seed must be sown early in the spring in frames or seed bed in rich soil. Reset the plants in the open ground after the weather has become warm, making space between the rows about 4 feet. The cultivation is practically the same as for corn.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. A heavy yielder, rich, broad leaf. Desirable for fillers and wrappers.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Grown principally for the manufacture of cigars. Hardy, prolific, and well suited to production in the north and central states.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

RADISHES, SUMMER AND FORCING

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Perfecta Scarlet Globe Holland.....	\$.07	\$.15	\$.40	\$.75	\$1.20	\$5.00
Early Cavalier Holland.....	.07	.12	.35	.60	1.10	4.75
Early Cavalier American.....	.07	.10	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Early Scarlet Globe Forcing Holland.....	.07	.12	.35	.60	1.10	4.75
Early Scarlet Globe Holland.....	.07	.12	.30	.55	1.00	4.75
Early Scarlet Globe American.....	.07	.10	.30	.50	.90	4.00
Crimson Giant Holland.....	.07	.12	.30	.55	1.00	4.25
French Breakfast Holland.....	.07	.12	.30	.55	1.00	4.25
Icicle Holland .....	.07	.12	.30	.55	1.00	4.25
Sparkler White Tip Holland.....	.07	.12	.30	.55	1.00	4.25
Cincinnati Market .....	.07	.12	.30	.55	1.00	4.25
Comet .....	.07	.12	.35	.60	1.00	4.25

RADISHES, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

Round Black Spanish.....	.08	.15	.45	.75	1.30	
Chinese White Winter.....	.08	.15	.45	.75	1.30	
China Rose .....	.08	.15	.45	.75	1.30	
All Season Radish Mixture.....	.07	.12	.30	.55	.90	

SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	Lb.	
	\$.10	\$.30	\$1.10	\$2.10	\$4.00	

SWISS CHARD

Large Ribbed Dark Green Leaved.....	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	
	\$.07	\$.17	\$.45	\$1.60	
Lucullus .....	.07	.15	.45	1.60	
Rhubarb Chard .....	.10	.25	.70	2.35	

TOBACCO

Improved White Burley.....	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	
	\$.10	\$.20	\$.35	\$1.10	
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	.10	.20	.35	1.10	

SQUASH

Squashes are divided into two distinct classes—summer and winter. Although they neither resemble nor taste alike, both are known as squashes. The majority of the summer varieties are the bush sorts—while most winter varieties are the running or trailing sorts.

CULTURE: Squash do not demand much cultivation and thrive on almost any soil. Never plant squash until all danger of frost is past, for they are very sensitive to cold. Summer or bush varieties should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and 3½ feet in the row, for these sorts are produced on bushes and never trail. Winter or trailing varieties should be planted in hills about 4 to 5 feet apart and allowed to vine and trail all over the ground. Drop 4 to 5 seeds to the hill. In order to keep Summer Squashes bearing and producing the fruit must be picked and never allowed to grow large. In late fall after vines have dried, the Winter varieties should be gathered, leaving a 3 to 4-inch stem. Store in a dry place, handle carefully, avoid bruising.

BUSH or SUMMER VARIETIES

1 oz. to 25 hills; 3 lbs. will plant an acre

EARLY WHITE BUSH (Bennings). The most satisfactory and widely used of the White Summer Squash. Fruits pie shaped with scalloped edges. Have a deep green tint turning to cream color at maturity. Free of warts or knots. Plants large, prolific, and disease resistant.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. Strictly bush compact, high-yielding summer squash. Fruits straight, almost smooth, of delicate creamy yellow color. Quality unsurpassed.

EARLY SUMMER GOLDEN CROOKNECK. Bears fruit of medium size, curved with curved neck, of a golden yellow color, and thickly covered with warts, very prolific.

ZUCCHINI (BLACK). 66 days. The most desirable of the Italian Marrow or Vegetable Marrow types. Fruits smooth, rich, dark greenish black, no striping or mottling; flesh firm, greenish white; delicate flavor; cylindrical, attains 18 inches long, 4 inches diameter, but most suitable for table if picked when 6 to 8 inches long.

VINING or WINTER VARIETIES

1 oz. for 15 hills; 4 lbs. for an acre

BLUE HUBBARD. Superior in edible quality to other Hubbard strains. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends with very hard blue-gray rind. Weight 12-14 lbs. Flesh yellow-orange, thick, of fine flavor.

WARTED HUBBARD. The largest of the green Hubbards. Color very dark green. Shell hard and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange-yellow, dry, fine grained, and of excellent quality.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Very similar to other Hubbards but earlier, and somewhat smaller. Popular with home and market gardeners. Fruits somewhat pointed at each end, weigh 8 to 10 pounds, moderately warted, orange-red, with faint cream colored stripes toward blossom end; flesh deep orange, dry and of fine quality. It keeps well.

HUBBARD IMPROVED. Also called True Hubbard. It is one of the best for general purposes. The size is medium, the color deep green with a fair amount of warts. The rind is hard, the flesh thick and of fine texture and it keeps very well. The fruits are pointed at both ends.

VERMONT HUBBARD. Similar in shape to other Hubbards but slightly smaller. Flesh exceptionally thick, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Shell very hard, strong dark green and somewhat warted.

BANANA (Pink). A long type of winter squash 20 inches long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter and becoming very popular. Color is pink or light orange, flesh thick, fine grained of yellowish orange and of sweet flavor.

TABLE QUEEN or ACORN (Green). Desirable for home, market garden and also for shipping. Convenient for baking and serving in halves. Weighs only about 1½ pounds. Acorn shaped fruits. Ribbed, smooth thin shell of very dark green color. Flesh light yellow. Bakes well with sweet, inviting flavor. Trailing in habit.

MAMMOTH TABLE QUEEN (Royal Acorn). Identical with Standard Table Queen except third larger; thicker flesh.

BUTTERCUP. An outstanding winter squash, turban shaped with prominent button at blossom end, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, dark green with narrow gray stripes and slight mottling. Flesh deep golden yellow, fine grain, very dry and pleasing flavor.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

SQUASH, SUMMER BUSH VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Early White Bush Bennings.....	\$.07	\$.17	\$.45	\$.80	\$1.50	\$6.75
Early Prolific Straightneck.....	.07	.17	.45	.80	1.50	6.75
Early Summer Golden Crookneck.....	.07	.15	.40	.75	1.40	6.50
Zucchini .....	.07	.17	.45	.80	1.50	6.75

VINING OR WINTER VARIETIES

Blue Hubbard .....	.10	.20	.60	1.10	2.00	7.25
Warted Hubbard .....	.10	.20	.60	1.10	2.00	7.25
Golden Hubbard .....	.10	.20	.60	1.10	2.00	7.25
Hubbard Improved .....	.10	.20	.60	1.10	2.00	7.25
Vermont Hubbard .....	.10	.20	.55	1.00	1.90	7.00
Banana .....	.08	.17	.45	.80	1.50	6.75
Table Queen or Acorn.....	.07	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.75
Mammoth Table Queen.....	.07	.15	.45	.80	1.50	6.75
Buttercup .....	.10	.20	.70	1.25	2.25	.....

SPINACH

HOLLAND GROWN SEED

1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill; 12 lbs. per acre in rows, 25 lbs. if broadcast



RESELECTED LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE

CULTURE: Spinach thrives in any ordinary soil but rich soil increases the size and quality and its cultivation is a very simple matter. To secure spinach very early in the spring, the seed should be planted in the fall. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. Sow seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. The best crops and heaviest yields are obtained when the growing plants are not crowded; 4 inches apart is best, or seed may be broadcast and thinned out to 5 inches. As spinach likes cool weather it does exceptionally well in our mountain valleys.

GIANT NOBEL (Long-Standing). The most extensively used variety of spinach in the Rocky Mountain states. A quick grower, plants are large, vigorous, and spreading producing large, thick, semi-curved and somewhat crinkled, very dark, green leaves. An excellent shipping variety and recommended for the home garden.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, RESELECTED. This strain of Bloomsdale has been produced from plant selection with the purpose of having a heavy yielding variety that is slower to bolt or go to flower stalks than the regular Bloomsdale and is especially recommended to large commercial growers. The plants are sturdy; grows erect; leaves blistered and crumpled; color dark glossy green; fine quality.

GAUDRY. Same as Giant Nobel except leaves slightly smaller and less curled.

NORTHLAND. A very dark green selection out of a Giant Nobel equally as long-standing. Gives enormous yields.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY. A large vigorous growing variety with long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves of deep green color.

EXTRA DARK GREEN BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. (New.) This is the darkest leaf of all Savoy spinach and a better variety than the old Bloomsdale. Leaves remain fresh, crisp and green a long time after being cut.

OLD DOMINION. Blight Resistant. On our trial ground we have found it to be the best blight resistant sort. Leaves are very curly or Savoy, dark green color, large in size, borne on long, strong stems, withstands cold weather and very suitable for late fall crop.

NEW ZEALAND. Native of New Zealand, quite distinct from other varieties of spinach, it thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season.

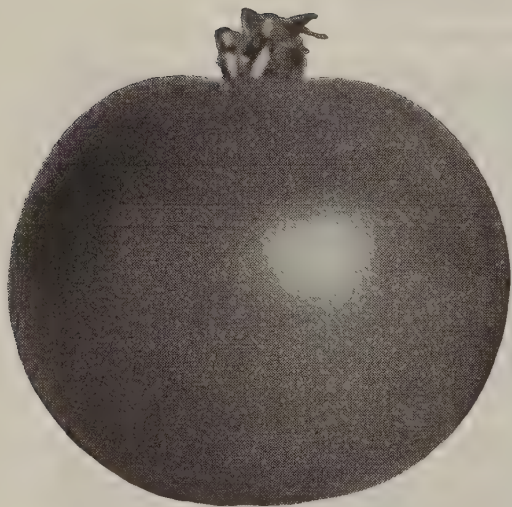
ALL PRICES POSTPAID

SPINACH (Best Holland Grown Seed)	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Giant Nobel	\$.05	\$.10	\$.25	\$.70	\$3.00	\$5.50
Gaudry .....	.05	.10	.25	.70	3.00	5.50
Extra Dark Green Bloomsdale (Savoy).....	.05	.10	.25	.70	3.00	5.50
Monstrous Viroflay .....	.05	.10	.25	.70	3.00	5.50
Long Standing Bloomsdale Savoy, Reselected.....	.05	.10	.25	.70	3.00	5.50
Northland .....	.05	.10	.25	.70	3.00	5.50
Old Dominion .....	.05	.10	.25	.70	3.00	5.50
New Zealand .....	.10	.15	.40	1.35	6.00	

For larger amounts write for prices

TOMATOES

1 oz. produces 1500 to 2000 plants; ¼ lb. per acre



THE LANDRETH

CULTURE: The best crops are grown on light, rich soil. In most sections the seed should be sown in hot-beds early in March or about 6 weeks before transplanting to the field. Sow seed in rows 4 inches apart and not over ½ inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past, set out in the open 3 to 4 feet apart each way. During the growing season do not allow the ground to cake or harden. Give plenty of cultivation until the vines cover the ground. One packet will produce about 200 plants; an ounce about 2,000.

BOUNTY, EARLY. 62 days. Especially recommended for dry land and sections with short season. Fruits are scarlet averaging 6 ounces, semi-globular of good quality. Plants small, short, may be set 2 feet apart in row.

JUNE PINK. 71 days. The earliest of the pink-fruited varieties. Vine is open, spreading, and rather short. Fruits medium sized, flattened, smooth; color purplish pink.

STOKESDALE. 72 days. An early scarlet fruited variety maturing about 10 days earlier than Marglobe. Plant rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits large, globe or sub-globe, smooth and well colored. Recommended where length of growing season is less than average.

EARLIANA. 73 days. A first early sort, widely used for home gardens, and by truckers. Vine is open, spreading, medium small. Fruits flattened, medium sized, firm, bright red, quite smooth.

JOHN BAER. 76 days. Excellent for market gardening and canning. Vines are of medium height, fruit medium size, semiglobular, very attractive bright red, smooth and quite firm.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. 78 days. One of the most satisfactory of second early varieties. Fruits flattened, bright red, firm and meaty, heavy producing. One of the finest for the home garden and canning.

PEARSON IMPROVED. 78 days. A good, new, all-around tomato. Fruits are medium-large, semi-globe, smooth of good even red color. Thick skinned, inside rose scarlet, very meaty and full. Vines compact with ample foliage to protect the heavy set of fruit.

THE LANDRETH. Originator strain. 78 days. A very highly bred variety second early tomato. Fruits are firm, large, solid and of deep red color. Vines heavy and produce an exceptionally large yield of first class quality fruit. Ready for market at the same time as Chalk's Jewel, Marglobe, and Early Detroit.

Plant Selected Seed. This seed is selected from plants of the best type growing in the fields. The plants are isolated to prevent cross-pollination with the result that better seeds are obtained.

EARLY STONE. 82 days. A new development. One week earlier than the Improved Stone. Vines heavy, large, deep green, and prolific; fruit larger than the Improved Stone, semiglobular, smooth, deep scarlet red and ripens well to the stem. Interior deep red.

LIVINGSTON GLOBE. 85 days. An excellent variety, well adapted to greenhouse production. Vine strong, with heavy foliage; prolific. Fruits large, full globe, smooth; purplish pink, ripens evenly.

BEAUTY. 85 days. A hardy grower, very prolific; large, smooth and a glossy crimson with a tinge of purple; grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size throughout the entire season. Flesh is very firm, has a tough skin and few seeds; seldom rots or cracks after rain. Picked green but matured, it will ripen nicely, making it a desirable shipping sort. A very satisfactory main crop tomato.



BEAUTY


TOMATOES

PONDEROSA or BEEF STEAK. 90 days. Although a late variety, is one of the best for house use. Fruits deep purplish-pink; extremely large, deep but flat; very fleshy, mild flavor, with few seeds.

JUBILEE. 85 days. The outstanding yellow tomato for home garden use. Fruits large, globular, smooth, bright golden orange, very meaty, thick walled, few seeds, mild flavor.

DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES

BREAK O'DAY or GROTHENS GLOBE. 70 days. Plant light, of spreading habit; bears fruit early and very prolific; fruits medium large, orange red, globe shaped, and smooth.

 **PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER.** 77 days. Disease resistant, heavily productive. Fruits large, smooth, globular, solid, with thick walls and cross sections; color light scarlet, not as intense as could be desired. Highly desirable for market garden use and for long distance shipping.

MARGLOBE IMPROVED or MASTER MARGLOBE. 83 days. Definite disease resistance, this variety recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large, uniformly globe-shaped, smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.

RUTGERS. 75 days. Uniform wilt resistant, with deep red skin and flesh. Ripens from inside out. Especially recommended as a green wrap shipper and is a heavy yielder.

PRESERVING VARIETIES

SAN MARZANO. 80 days. A small fruited variety used for paste and for puree, also for preserves. Fruits rectangular, 2½ inches broad and 3½ inches long; deep red with little juice, and very mild flavor.

YELLOW PLUM. Yellow, plum-shaped, averaging 1 inch in diameter. Excellent flavor.

RED CHERRY. Fruits small, round, bright red.

TOMATO PLANTS. See Page 36.



MARGLOBE, IMPROVED

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

TOMATOES

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Bounty	\$.10	\$.30	\$.55	\$1.75	\$6.00
June Pink .....	.10	.30	.50	1.70	6.00
Stokesdale .....	.10	.25	.45	1.50	4.75
Earliana .....	.10	.30	.50	1.70	5.75
John Baer .....	.10	.25	.45	1.50	4.75
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.10	.25	.45	1.50	4.50
The Landreth .....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	4.75
The Landreth Plant Selected.....	.10	.30	.55	1.70	6.00
Early Stone .....	.10	.25	.40	1.25	4.00
Livingston Globe .....	.10	.40	.75	1.75	6.00
Beauty .....	.10	.30	.50	1.70	5.75
Pearson Improved .....	.10	.40	.75	1.85	6.50
Ponderosa or Beef Steak.....	.10	.40	.75	1.85	6.50
Jubilee .....	.10	.40	.75	1.80	6.50

DISEASE RESISTANT VARIETIES

Break O'Day .....	.10	.30	.50	1.50	5.00
Pritchard, Scarlet Topper.....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	4.75
Marglobe, Improved .....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	4.50
Rutgers .....	.10	.20	.35	1.30	4.40

PRESERVING VARIETIES

San Marzano .....	.15	.50	1.00	3.50	
Yellow Plum .....	.10	.35	.60	1.75	
Red Cherry .....	.10	.35	.60	1.75	

TURNIPS

1 oz. will sow 150 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. in rows, 4 to 5 lbs. broadcast will plant an acre.

CULTURE: Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply, and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and trash. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly in rows 1 to 3 feet apart, or broadcast by raking the seeds into the soil $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When up, thin out to 3 inches apart. Soil should not be allowed to become hard and dry, for turnips to be good and mild must be grown quickly. Sowings at intervals of 10 days can be made until the end of August.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. (Selected Strain.) 55 to 60 days. More of this variety is planted than all other varieties combined, mainly due to three characteristics: First, fine appearance, being globe-shaped, flesh firm and white, skin smooth, pure white, except crown or upper portion, which is richly colored, maroon to deep purple. Second, it is exceptionally sweet and mild. Flesh is crisp, not stringy. Third, it is a quick grower and the yield is heavy; a good keeper.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. 42 days. Extremely early, good for forcing, as well as garden culture. Tops small, compact, strap leaved. Roots medium small, very flat, white throughout. Small tap root. Grown for early bunch trade.

WHITE EGG. 55 to 60 days. Tops medium size, upright, cut-leaved. Roots white, smooth, egg-shaped, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, white throughout.

SEVEN-TOP TURNIPS. Cultivated exclusively for the tops which are used for greens.

YELLOW TURNIPS

GOLDEN BALL. 60 to 65 days. A delicate and sweet-flavored yellow-fleshed turnip, not of large size but firm, hard and of superior quality. Keeps well.

AMBER GLOBE. 70 days. Roots large, globular shape, skin yellow tinged with green at top, flesh yellowish white, sweet and tender. Good table variety. Grown extensively for stock.

RUTABAGAS

1 oz. to 15 ft. row; 1 lb. per acre

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. (Gold Seal Quality.) 90 days. A dependable variety for large scale production for storage and shipping. Roots large, round, with small neck and slight tap root; yellow with purple top; flesh light yellow, firm, sweet and tender.

EARLY NECKLESS. Resembles American Purple Top but with medium top and very small neck. Ready 5 days earlier. Roots globe in shape. yellow with purple top; flesh yellow and firm.

WATERMELONS

Our Watermelon seed is a superior product, grown under absolute isolation. No commercial picking is allowed.

3 ozs. to 100 hills; 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre.

CULTURE: Watermelons do best in light, rich, well-drained sandy loam. Prepare hills about 8 feet apart each way. Drop 7 or 8 seeds in the hills, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill. Be careful not to irrigate too often. Watermelons are lovers of drought and frequent deep cultivation. A liberal amount of manure or commercial fertilizer will increase the yield. For best results watermelons should not be planted on ground where grown the previous one to three years. For extra early melons, use our Hotkaps. See page 92.



STRIPED KLONDIKE

EARLY CANADA (SWIKA). 70 days. Recommended in the north or higher altitudes where growing seasons are short. Medium size, nearly round, greenish gray, flesh bright red and of good quality.

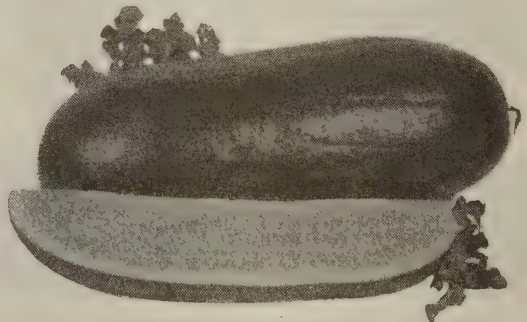
ICEBOX or EARLY SUGAR LUMP. 74 days. These small size watermelons fit nicely in the ice box and are tremendous yielders. Extremely early, delicious in quality, flesh red.

COLE'S EARLY or HARRIS' EARLY. 75 to 80 days. Bears early fruits, medium sized, oval, with alternate dark and light green stripes; tender rind. Flesh pink-red, of good flavor; seeds black.

NORTHERN SWEET. 77 days. Adapted to shorter season areas. Fruits small, nearly round, medium green with dark green, stripes; rind very thin. Flesh very deep red, crisp, sweet, good flavor.

EARLY KANSAS RED SEEDED. 85 days. Has rapidly gained wide popularity on the markets of the midwest. Fruits are large, nearly round, dark green with alternate stripes of lighter shade. Flesh is firm, a rich red color, exceptionally sweet; seed reddish-brown.

DIXIE QUEEN. 85 days. An early and excellent home garden and shipping melon. Bears an unbelievable number of almost round fruit weighing around 28 pounds. Rind thin and tough, light green color with dark green irregular stripes. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, tender, luscious flavor. Seeds are very small and white.



KLECKLEY SWEET

WATERMELONS

KLONDIKE GREEN RIND (Black Seeded No. 3). 85 days. The earliest and sweetest strain of Klondike. In eating quality it is excellent; like all Klondikes it has very high sugar content. Flesh bright, deep red, firm, very sweet and tender. Seed small black. Fruit oblong medium size. Rind pure green, very thin but only fairly tough.

KLONDIKE GREEN RIND NO. 7 (Wilt Resistant). 87 days. Very similar to Klondike No. 3 but somewhat tougher rinds. Resistant to Fusarium wilt; yields a few less melons; seed small varying from tan to black.

KLONDIKE STRIPED NO. 11. 87 days. Regarded as the best Klondike for shipping as melons are somewhat larger with a tough rind although medium thin; light green color with dark rattle-snake striping; flesh bright scarlet, solid, deliciously crisp and sugary. Good keeper.

KLONDIKE BLUE RIBBON. (Wilt Resistant). 88 days. In all respects is like Striped Klondike but is resistant to fusarium wilt.

KLECKLEY SWEET NO. 6. Wilt resistant. 88 days. An improved Kleckley Sweet type which has proven almost fully resistant to wilt.

ROCKY FORD. Same as Kleckley Sweet.

IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET or WONDER MELON. 87 days. A fine, medium early watermelon of superb, luscious flavor. While the rind is perhaps too brittle and thin to admit of rough handling, yet it is most desirable to plant for home use or market. The melons are large and oblong in form, with dark green skin. Flesh is bright scarlet with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way.

KING AND QUEEN (WINTER QUEEN). 88 days. Especially adapted to the Western section of the United States. Fruits medium size, round, light green to ivory color. Flesh bright pink to red. Very firm, crisp, exceptionally sweet and juicy. Seed small, jet black. Ripens early September. Can be kept late into fall without losing any of its fine quality.

TOM WATSON. 90 to 95 days. The outstanding shipping melon; similar in outside appearance to Kleckley Sweet. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical; with deep green, faintly veined, tough and elastic rind. Flesh bright red, firm, somewhat coarse; of good flavor.

BLACKLEE BLACK SEEDED KLECKLEY. 85 days. New wilt resistant. Skin black green; rind tough; flesh brilliant red, sweet, excellent quality, finely grained. Vigorous grower.

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

TURNIPS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Purple Top White Globe.....	\$.07	\$.15	\$.40	\$.70	\$1.20	\$5.00
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	.08	.15	.45	.80	1.25	5.50
White Egg .....	.07	.15	.40	.70	1.20	5.00
Seven-Top Turnips .....	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.00	4.50

YELLOW TURNIPS

Golden Ball .....	.07	.15	.40	.70	1.20	5.00
Amber Globe .....	.07	.15	.40	.70	1.20	5.00

RUTABAGAS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
American Purple Top .....	.07	.15	.40	.70	1.20	5.00
Early Neckless .....	.07	.15	.40	.70	1.20	5.00

WATERMELONS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Early Canada	\$.07	\$.17	\$.50	\$1.45	\$6.75
Icebox or Early Sugar Lump.....	.07	.17	.45	1.45	6.50
Cole's Early or Harris' Early.....	.07	.17	.45	1.40	6.25
Northern Sweet .....	.08	.18	.50	1.45	6.50
Early Kansas Red Seeded.....	.08	.18	.50	1.45	6.50
Dixie Queen .....	.08	.18	.50	1.45	6.50
Klondike Green Rind.....	.08	.17	.45	1.50	6.75
Klondike Green Rind No. 7.....	.08	.17	.45	1.50	6.75
Klondike Striped No. 11.....	.08	.17	.45	1.50	6.75
Klondike Blue Ribbon.....	.08	.17	.45	1.50	6.75
Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wonder Melon.....	.07	.17	.40	1.40	6.25
Rocky Ford .....	.07	.17	.40	1.40	6.25
Kleckley Sweet No. 6.....	.07	.17	.45	1.40	6.25
King and Queen.....	.07	.17	.45	1.45	6.50
Tom Watson .....	.07	.17	.45	1.40	6.25
Blacklee .....	.07	.17	.45	1.40	6.25

PRESERVING MELONS

Citron, Green Seeded.....	.07	.17	.45	1.40	6.25
Citron, Red Seeded.....	.07	.17	.45	1.40	6.25
Vine Peach or Lemon Cucumber.....	.10	.20	.45		

PLANTS AND ROOTS

NOTICE: Vegetable and flower plants are very perishable and due to the slower parcel post and express, we cannot assume the responsibility or guarantee that plants will always arrive in good condition. While we will use special care in packing all orders, buyers must assume all risk account damage due to delay in transit. We suggest if it is possible that you grow your own plants as they do so much better when planted immediately after taken from the seed beds. Plants not available after JUNE 1.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Order not less than 10 of any variety
Pay postage as per TOTAL number ordered

Plants Ordered	10	100	500	1000
Add Postage	\$.10	\$.17	\$.31	\$.47
CABBAGE, EARLY OR LATE. Ready May 5th or later. All varieties as listed on pages 6 and 7.....	.21	.89	3.90	6.90
CABBAGE, RED. Ready May 1st. All vari- eties as listed on pages 7.....	.21	.89	3.90	6.90
CAULIFLOWER, EARLY OR LATE. Ready May 5th. All vari- eties as listed on page 5.....	.29	1.10	4.95	8.80
CELERY. Ready May 5th or later. All varieties as listed on page 14 .....	.21	.89	3.90	8.80
CELERY, PASCAL. Ready May 25th. All vari- eties as listed on page 14.....	.21	.89	3.90	8.80
EGGPLANT. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on page 16 .....	.29	1.10	4.95	8.80
ONION PLANTS. (See page 22).				
PEPPERS. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on page 26 .....	.29	1.10	4.95	8.80
TOMATO. Ready May 10th or later. All varieties as listed on pages 32 and 33.....	.29	1.10	4.95	8.80
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May 15th..... Orders for 10 of a kind take 10 rate. Write for special prices on larger quantities than those listed above.	.29	1.25	4.95	8.80

VEGETABLE ROOTS, ETC.

ASPARAGUS.

Two-year-old roots.	Per 12	50	100	1000
Mary Washington	\$.35	\$.75	\$1.39	\$12.90
Paradise .....	.35	.75	1.39	12.90
Add Postage .....	.12	.25	.45	1.25

RHUBARB (Pie Plant).

McDONALD. Beautiful dark red color. Large tender stalks. Wonderful flavor for all purposes.
Divisions, each, 95c; 3 for \$2.65.
Postage, each, 7c; 3 for 14c.

VICTORIA. See page 27 for description.

Divisions, doz., 79c; 50, \$2.95; 100, \$5.40.
Postage, doz., 12c; 50, 70c; 100, \$1.25.

	Each	Doz.
CHIVES, Sprouted. Big bunch, postpaid.....	\$.35	\$3.50

MINT ROOTS. Big clumps, postpaid.....	.30	2.90
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SAGE. One-year clumps, postpaid.....	.40	4.20
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TARRAGON. For Tarragon Vinegar, post- paid35	3.50
--	-----	------

HORSE RADISH. This is one of the hardiest vegetables for the garden or farm. It gives results the first year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored for winter use.
Postpaid. Doz. 59c; 100, \$4.50.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. Very different from the Green Globe Artichoke. They look like rough, knotty potatoes. Easily grown. Culture like potatoes. Sometimes called "Potato Artichoke."
Not postpaid. Per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

PLANTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

Many people wishing earlier blooms and not having the time to start the young plants indoors from seed, we list below the most popular annuals which are carefully grown by us from our finest seed. Ready May 10th or later.

Do not order less than 10 of a kind
ADD POSTAGE, per 10, 10c; per 50, 35c.

	10	50
ASTERS. Varieties 124-A to 136-A as listed on page 39.....	\$.50	\$2.25
AGERATUM. Varieties 103-A to 107-A as listed on page 38.....	.50	2.25
CALENDULA. Varieties 169-A to 175-A as listed on page 40.....	.50	2.25
CANDYTUFT. 178-A to 180-A. Page 40.....	.50	2.25
CARNATION. Varieties 187-A to 192-A as listed on page 41.....	.50	2.25
CANTERBURY BELLS. Annual. 182-A. Page 40 .....	.50	2.25
DAISY, African. 216-A. Orange and white. Page 42 .....	.50	2.25
FORGET-ME-NOT. 223-A. See page 42.....	.50	2.25
GOSETIA, Tall and Dwarf Double Flowered. Mixed. Page 42 .....	.50	2.25
LARKSPUR. 252-A to 263-A. Page 43.....	.50	2.25

	10	50
LUPINS, Russell. Perennial Seedlings. See page 44	\$2.95	\$12.75
MARIGOLD. 266-A to 279-A. Page 44.....	.50	2.25
PANSIES. Page 46.....	.60	2.90
PETUNIA Celestial Rose. 331-A. See page 46.....	.50	2.25
Fluffy Ruffles. 346-A. See page 47.....	.50	2.25
Giants of California. 347-A. See page 47	.75	3.40
Rose of Heaven. 327-A. See page 46.....	.50	2.25
Elk's Pride. 336-A. Page 47.....	.50	2.25
Howard's Star. 322-A. Page 46.....	.50	2.25
Snowstorm Improved. 345-A. Page 47.....	.50	2.25
Twinkles. 367-A. Page 48.....	.50	2.25
SALVIGLOSSIS. See page 48.....	.50	2.25
SALVIA, Firebrand. Extra fine. 371-A. Page 48 .....	.60	2.75
SNAPDRAGON. 367-A to 386-A varieties as listed on page 48.....	.50	2.25
STATICE. Market Growers Blue. 388-A. Page 48 .....	.50	2.25
STOCKS. 394-A to 395-A. Page 49.....	.50	2.25
VERBENA. 414-A to 419-A. Page 50.....	.50	2.25
VIOLETS .....	.50	2.25
ZINNIA. Varieties 434-A to 463-A as listed on page 51 .....	.50	2.25

Vegetable and Flower Seed Collections

GOLD SEAL VEGETABLE COLLECTION \$1.29 Postpaid

23 full sized packages which sell at
5c and 10c each, for \$1.77

Beans, Top Notch Golden Wax	Onion, Mt. Danvers
Beans, Stringless Black Valentine	Parsnip, Hollow Crown
Beets, Detroit Dark Red	Peas, Laxtonian
Cabbage, Early Copenhagen Market	Pumpkin, Small Sugar
Carrot, Chantenay	Radish, Ea. White Icicle
Corn, Ea. Golden Bantam	Radish, Scarlet Globe
Corn, Evergreen, Late	Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale
Cucumber, Clark's Special	Squash, Acorn
Lettuce, Grand Rapids	Squash, White Bush
Lettuce, New York 815	Scallop
Muskmelon, New Yorker	Swiss Chard
	Turnip, Purple Top White Globe
	Watermelon, Klondike

LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION \$1.85 Postpaid

Regular Price \$2.30

1/2 oz. Beets, Detroit
1/4 lb. Beans, Stringless Black Valentine
1/4 lb. Beans, Top Notch Golden Wax
1 pkt. Cabbage, Early, Copenhagen
1/2 oz. Carrots, Chantenay
1/4 lb. Corn, Early Bantam
1 pkt. Cucumber, Long Green
1 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1 pkt. Muskmelon, Improved Greeley Wonder
1/4 oz. Onions, Mountain Danvers
1/2 oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown
1/4 lb. Peas, Laxton's Progress
1 oz. Pumpkin, Sugar
1 oz. Radish, Long White Icicle
1 oz. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 oz. Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale
1 oz. Squash, Hubbard
1 oz. Squash, White Bush
1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top Globe
1 pkt. Watermelon, Klondike

MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE COLLECTION 78c Postpaid

Regular price of this selection \$1.08

We find that mountain grown vegetables are far superior in quality to those grown elsewhere, therefore, everybody living in the mountains should raise at least enough vegetables for their own use. Many sorts of vegetables will not grow in the high altitude. We have made up a collection that will mature.

1/4 lb. Beans, Stringless Black Valentine
1 pkt. Beets, Detroit Dark Red
1 pkt. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market
1 pkt. Carrots, Danvers Half Long
1 pkt. Lettuce, New York No. 815
1/4 lb. Peas, Laxton's Progress
1 pkt. Parsnips
1 pkt. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 pkt. Rutabaga, Bangholm
1 pkt. Swiss Chard
1 pkt. Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale
1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION

ONLY \$2.75 Postpaid

Regular price of this selection \$3.90

1/2 lb. Beans, Stringless Black Valentine
1/4 lb. Beans, Black Wax
1 oz. Beet, Detroit Dark Red
1 oz. Carrot, Red Core Danvers
1/2 lb. Corn, Golden Bantam Early
1/2 oz. Cucumbers, Straight 8
1/2 oz. Lettuce, Grand Rapids
1/2 oz. Lettuce, Iceberg No. 815
2 oz. Muskmelon, Improved Greeley Wonder
1 oz. Onion, Mountain Danvers
1/2 oz. Parsnips, Hollow Crown
1/2 lb. Peas, Asgrow 40 1/2 lb. Peas, Laxtonian
1 pkt. Pumpkin, Sugar
1/2 oz. Radish, Long White Icicle
1/2 oz. Radish, Scarlet Globe
1 oz. Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale
1 oz. Squash, Acorn 1 pkt. Swiss Chard
1 oz. Turnip, Purple Top Globe
1 oz. Watermelon, Klondike

FLOWER SEED COLLECTIONS

FLOWERING ANNUALS COLLECTION 70c Special Price

Packed separately, this collection would cost \$1.00

1 pkt. each—Marigold Dwarf mixed, Petunia mixed, Zinnia Giant mixed, Alyssum, Calendula, Cosmos, Larkspur, California Poppy, Mourning Bride, Sweet Sultan, Marvel of Peru, Bachelor Button Double Blue, and Helichrysum.

OUR EASY TO GROW FLOWER COLLECTION 35c Postpaid

Regular selling price of this selection is 60c

1 pkt. each, all in Mixed Colors—Larkspur, Alyssum, Carpet of Snow, Marigold Harmony, Zinnia Giants, Sweet Sultan, Cosmos, Spencer Mixed

SPENCER SWEET PEA

"GREAT FIFTEEN" COLLECTION

ONLY \$1.10 Postpaid

Regular price \$1.50

1 pkt. each: Capri, Pinnical, Maytime, Discovery, Red Rover, Golden Wings, Highlander, Olympic, Bonnie Brier, Patricia, Welcome, Snow White, Black Diamond, Tangerine, Youth.

"GREAT SEVEN" COLLECTION

ONLY 50c Postpaid

Regular price 70c

Snow White, Flora, Welcome, Pinnical, Maytime, Patricia, Discovery.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS

Biennial and Perennial
Varieties See pages 52 and 53

All Prices Postpaid

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED

(RG) Suitable for Rock
Gardens

ANNUAL FLOWERS are those which grow, bloom, seed and die in one season. Usually they are the most continuous bloomers. The seed of most annuals may be sown directly in their permanent place; for earlier blooms seed should be started indoors. If that is not convenient, select a warm location in the yard for a seed bed, and after plants are established reset them to their permanent place, but in each method the soil should be a fine, loose, mellow loam and raked smooth. Seed can be sown in rows or broadcast. Do not plant flower seeds too deep. Usually a covering with fine pulverized soil equal to four times the diameter of the seed is best. Very fine seed may be merely pressed firmly in the soil. Never allow the covering soil to become dried and caked.

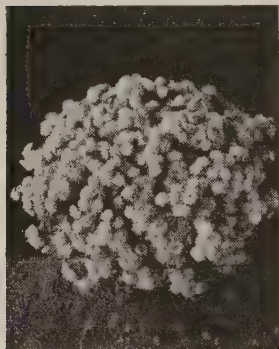
When watering be sure to use a fine spray until the plants have gotten well through the surface.

For early plants when seeds are started indoors, about one-third sand mixed with the soil is best. Keep in shade until the seeds sprout, then place near a window where there is a fair amount of sunlight.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting). Bears graceful daisy-like flowers, grown for winter bouquets and decorations. The flowers are usually cut when in the bud state and will open out as they dry.

101A—Double Hybrid Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c). New. Large flowering.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower) (RG). Very attractive free blooming dwarf border and rock garden flower. Easily grown from seed.



**AGERATUM
Blue Ball**

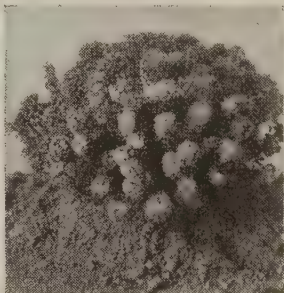
Dwarf, very large true blue flowers.

106A—Purple Perfection Dwarf. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c). Bears a mass of large vivid purple blooms. Plants six inches tall.

107A—Red Riding Hood. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 40c). Very dwarf plants covered with flowers of rose pink with dark pink centers.

ALYSSUM. One of the easiest flowers grown. A quick bloomer, for borders, baskets, pots, rock-work and for cutting. Blooms all season. In borders, sow thickly, so as to form masses.

110A—Violet Queen. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (1/2 oz. 40c) Plants are dwarf compact, neat in habit, covered with small sweet scented flowers of a rich, very deep shaded violet from early summer until late fall. Excellent for borders.



**ALYSSUM
Violet Queen**

111A—Carpet of Snow (Little Gem). (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1/2 oz. 30c). Extra dwarf, covered with delicate white flowers.

112A—Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c) (oz. 40c). Flowers pure white. Honey-scented.

113A—Little Dorrit. (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 50c). 3 to 4 inches. Forms perfect little bushes smothered with miniature white flowers.

Also See Perennials, page 52.

AMARANTHUS. Plants are hardy annuals and are grown for their brilliant foliage. Especially suitable for backgrounds, centers of beds. Grow from three to five feet.



**AMARANTHUS
Tricolor**

115A—Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c). Leaves variegated yellow and red; flowers crimson.

116A—Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (oz. 45c). Long drooping crimson flower spikes with yellowish green foliage.

ANCHUSA, Capensis.

118A—Blue Bird. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 20c). One of the best blue annuals, 2 feet tall covered

with intensive blue flowers with white eyes, blooms all summer.

Perennial Varieties, see page 52.

ANTIRRHINUM. See Snapdragon.

ARCTOTIS (African Daisy). Showy, bears protusion of 2 1/2 to 3 inch daisylike flowers, fine for cutting. Does well in sunny location.

120A—Giant Hybrids. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c). Flowers extra large of many colors.

121A—Grandis Blue Eyed African Daisy. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c). Flowers silvery lilac with mauve center, foliage gray-green.

ASTERS. The asters are now among the most interesting, beautiful and satisfactory of flowers; late years have added charming new colors and gigantic size to the kinds now being grown in this country. They thrive and flower throughout the entire summer and there is hardly a prettier sight than a bed of asters in full bloom. The aster is of easy culture. Seed can be sown outdoors but for earlier blooms seed should be sown in March or April in the hotbed or in boxes, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant to the open, 18 inches apart each way.

Wilt Resistant Varieties. Wilt is a disease which causes much trouble to aster growers. It may occur at any stage. There seems to be no method of control and all that growers can do is to safeguard against this disease by planting Wilt Resistant Strains.



ASTER
Queen of the Market

like petals, giving a feathery appearance; of immense size. 2½ feet.

124A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

Crego Giants—Wilt Resistant. This is the finest of the Comet Asters. Flowers large, double and have long, narrow, gracefully curled petals. Plants grow about 2½ feet tall.

125A—Deep Rose.	130A—Shell Pink.
126A—Crimson.	131A—Light Blue.
127A—Royal Purple.	132A—White.
128A—Violet.	133A—Mixed.

Any of above: (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c) (oz. 90c).

American Beauty—Wilt Resistant. Plants grow 2½ to 3 feet tall. Branching, strong, and flowers are full petaled and double. One of the finest varieties especially adapted to this section. Early blooming.

135A—All Colors Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

American Branching (Vick's). Wilt resistant. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, branching, robust flowers, large double, with petals broad and slightly curved. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple, mixed. Our seed best money can buy.

136A — (Pkt. 15c)
(¼ oz. 35c).



ASTER
American Branching,
Finest Mixed

BABY'S BREATH (Gypsophila). Small, fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable.

137A—Special Covent Garden (Alba). (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c). This is an outstanding large flowering, pure white, annual Baby's Breath of free, easy growth.

139A—Elegans Crimson. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c). A beautiful shade of carmine.

Perennial Varieties, see Gypsophila, page 53

BACHELOR BUTTON. Plants grow 2 to 2½ feet tall and if faded flowers are kept cut they will produce continuously double blooms on long stems throughout the summer and fall. Fine for beds, borders and cutting. Also called Ragged Sailor, Ragged Robin and Cornflower. Do well in cool, partly shaded location. Easy to grow.



BACHELOR BUTTON
Double Blue Boy

140A — Black Boy. Double maroon.

141A — Blue Boy. Double. Exquisite cornflower blue.

142A—Red Boy. Double deep red.

143A—Snow Man. Double. Graceful large white.

144A—Pinkie. Double. Lovely true pink.

145A—Mixed. Double. All colors mixed.

Any of the above—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

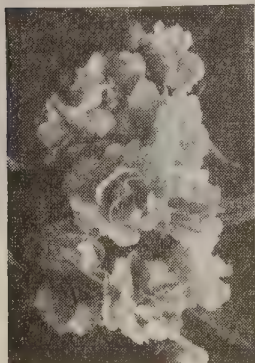
146A—Bachelor Button. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c). Single mixed.

147A—Jubilee Gem. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 70c). Extra dwarf. Bushy. Double dark blue flowers. Vivid green foliage.

148A—Bachelor Button, Dwarf. (Pkt. 10c). Extra double dark blue.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff). Hardy annual climber growing 10 feet in height. Foliage light green. Bears small white flowers, followed by inflated seed pods resembling small balloons. Used mostly to cover fences, etc., because of its free and rapid growth.

150A — (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 25c).



BALSAM
Camellia Flowered

153A—Rose Flowered. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Bears a profusion of rose shaped flowers of many colors in the axils of the leaves on short stems. Plants bushy, 2 feet.

BLUE LACE FLOWER. Attractive annual with dainty lavender flowers. Excellent for cutting.

154A—(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c).

BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower). An easy growing annual suited for borders and cutting. Each flower is a miniature paint brush borne on long, wiry stems.

155A—Coccinea. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c). Red blossoms.

CALLIOPSIS. Easily grown in almost any location. Very showy, daisylike flowers in a wide variation of yellow and orange tones with finely cut foliage. Blooms continuously.

157A—Golden Crown. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Large golden yellow flowers on 12 inch wiry stems.

158A—Golden Wave. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c). Pure yellow, center dark brown.

159A—Tall Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c). These are yellow orange, and maroon, many marked with band of contrasting color.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia). Cheerful blooms and finely cut foliage. Sow where plants are to remain. Hardy annual, grows 1 to 1½ feet high.

161A—Aurantiaca (True California Poppy). Golden yellow.

162A—Golden West (Californica). Yellow with orange center.

163A—Alba. Reselected white.

164A—Carmine King. Deep crimson.

165A—Brilliant Prize Mixture.

Any of the above—(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

166A—Ramona Hybrids. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c). Flowers beautiful golden bronze within and copper-rose outside with frilled edges.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Large double flowers blooming all summer. Plants grow 1½ to 2 feet high. They are easy to grow, a constant bloomer and a very desirable house flower.



CALENDULA
Sunshine

169A—Sunshine (Chrysanth). (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c). Flowers large, yellow with long curling petals; fine for cutting.

170A — Apricot Queen. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c). A flat petaled variety of a bright apricot shade.

171A — Campfire. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c). Grows vigorously with strong stems bearing completely double flowers often 4 inches across.

172A—Double Lemon Queen. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c). Large lemon or sulphur.

173A—Ball's Gold. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 15c). Beautiful variety especially adapted to forcing. Deep glowing orange.

174A — Radio. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c). Quilled orange-colored petals.

175A—Double Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c). Mixture of several shades of orange, yellow and primrose.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis). Easy to grow. Requires little care. Sow any time in spring. Blooms all summer. 12 inches high.

178A—Rose Cardinal. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c). Bears an abundance of rose colored flowers.

179A — Giant Hyacinth Flowered. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c). Large spikes of purest white flowers, erect habit and a free bloomer. Recommended for cut flower and bedding.

180A—Superfine Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c). All colors.

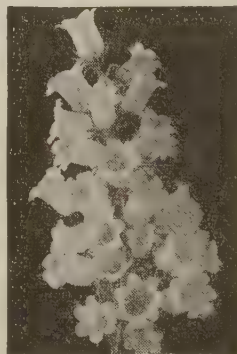


CANDYTUFT
Hyacinth Flowered

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula). Bears a great profusion of attractive, bell-shaped lavender, blue, pink and rose flowers. Grows from two to four feet.

182A—Annual Mixed. (Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 40c). Flowers and plants same as Biennial Canterbury Bells but these bloom the first year from seed; for early blooms start seed indoors.



CANTERBURY
BELL

All Prices Postpaid

CASTOR OIL BEANS (*Ricinus*).

183A—Zanzibariensis, Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 50c). A large growing ornamental, tropical appearing plant, beautiful in backgrounds. Does best in warm locations. An enormous, large growing variety attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet with large-lobed leaves in green, red, and bronze.

184A—Redspire. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c) (¼ lb. 60c). A beautiful variety of medium growth 6 to 8 feet. The leaves are red-bronze, stems and spikes of flowers are crimson.

CARNATION. They are very neat in habit and are remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers. Can be sown in early spring but most satisfactory method is to start indoors and transplant to the open about 18 inches apart. All are biennial if given some protection through the winter.

Marguerite. The earliest blooming carnations, growing an abundance of flowers on good strong stems. Plants 16 to 20 inches.

187A—Good Well Balanced Mixture. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c).

Chabaud's Giant Improved. Finest of carnations. Start seed indoors, bloom in five months and continue throughout the summer. Plants 16 to 20 inches, robust, upright and form 10 to 20 stalks bearing huge fine flowers. With some protection from cold it will bloom second year.

189A—Nero. (Pkt. 20c) (½ oz. 50c). Deep dark crimson.

190A—Jeanne Dionis. (Pkt. 20c) (½ oz. 50c). Large white.

191A—Marie Chabaud. (Pkt. 20c) (½ oz. 50c). Yellow.

192A—Mixed. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 45c). Finest all colors.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb). Graceful, handsome, pyramidal plants, each branch tipped with a brilliant colored plume or comb.



COCKSCOMB, *Cristata*

thery flowers of fiery scarlet and golden yellow.

(Continued next column)



CARNATION
Chabaud's

194A—Cristata (Cockscomb). (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Mixed. The red and yellow flower heads resemble rooster's comb. Plants 2½ feet.

195A—Plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb). (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c.) Mixed. Bears silky fea-

196A—Golden Plume. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Silky heads. Golden yellow. Plants branching.

197A—Scarlet Plume. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Deep scarlet plumes. Compact plants.

198A—Chinese Woolflower. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c). Much branched plants, each branch tipped with a round wooly flower head.

CENTAUREA CYANUS. See Bachelor Button, page 39.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS. See Sweet Sultan, page 50.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM. Showy flowers of easy culture, fine for cutting. Sow seed in May. For earlier blooms sow seed indoors and transplant to 10 inches apart.

200A—Painted Daisy Merry Mixture. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 15c). Single. Plants 2½ feet, strong stems, profusion of daisylike flowers mostly in shades of yellow, orange, scarlet, white with 2 zones of contrasting darker colors encircling the center.

201A—Donnits Hybrids Double Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c). Flowers golden yellow, white, and scarlet daisy like flowers.



PAINTED DAISY
Single Annual

CLARKIA. A very pretty and graceful plant. Bushy light green foliage. Blooms early and freely with quantities of delicately colored double flowers in rosettes. Covering entire stock of the plant. Height 2 feet. Does well in semi-shade.

204A—Choice Double Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c).

COLEUS. Handsome decorative plant with brilliantly varied colored foliage. Plant in full sun.

205A—Hybrid Mixture. (Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 75c). Large leaves with extraordinary bright colors.

206A—Pride of Montferland. (Pkt. 45c). (1/16 oz. \$1.25). New strain with large leaves distinguished by its beautiful colors and markings and robust compact growth. Finest strain obtainable.

CORN (Ornamental). See Rainbow Flint, page 83.

COSMOS. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses or along background border against evergreens or fences.

Extra Early Mammoth Single. Graceful medium sized flowers on long stems 70 days after seeding.

208A—Pink.

210A—White.

209A—Crimson.

211A—Mixed.

(Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c).

(Continued next page)

COSMOS (Continued)



COSMOS
Sensation Mixed

212A—Orange Flare. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c). Grows 3 feet tall with beautiful golden orange blooms 3 inches across. Sow outdoors when soil is warm. Will bloom in 3 months.

213A — Sensation Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c). A true sensation. Giant rose and white flowers, 4 inches across, long stems, and a very early bloomer.

DAHLIAS. There is a fascination in growing Dahlias from seed as they always produce many new types and colors. They will flower the first season if sown early or started in boxes and transplanted. Protect the tubers over winter in a dry cellar in sand.



DAHLIA
Single Mixed

214A — Finest Single Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c).

215A — Finest Double Mixed. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 40c).

DAISIES.

216A—African (Dimorphotheca). (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c). Is a rare and very showy annual from South Africa. Has daisylike flowers of orange, salmon and white with black central ring.

217A—Swan River (Brachycome). (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 40c). Free-flowering dwarf annuals covered during the greater part of summer with a profusion of pretty many-colored flowers. Suitable for edgings. 9 inches.

Painted Daisy. See *Chrysanthemum*, 201A.

218A—Datura (Angel's Trumpet). *Wrightii*. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c). An annual very easily grown from seed. Requires very little water. Produces large bushes filled with large white trumpet-shaped flowers.

DUSTY MILLER (*Centurea*).

219A—Candidissima. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c). 10 inches. Thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves.

220A—Gymnocarpa. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 20c). Finely divided silver-white leaves of a wooly texture. Attractive for borders and beddings. 15 inches.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. See *Acroclinium*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Helichrysum*, *Statice*, and *Xeranthemum*.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus*). See *Perennials*, page 53.

FEVERFEW (*Matricaria*).

222A—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 25c). Pretty and neat. Small, double white flowers, being hardy annual, growing 2 feet.

FORGET-ME-NOT MYOSOTIS. See page 53.

FORGET-ME-NOT, CHINESE (*Cynoglossum*). An easily grown hardy annual of brisk habits. Bears throughout the summer graceful sprays of Forget-Me-Not like flowers. Recommended for beds and borders.

223A—Firmament. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 15c). Blooms sweet scented dwarf blue.

FOUR O'CLOCK (*Marvel of Peru*). An easy grown thrifty annual. Plants 2 feet tall with spreading branches; requires plenty of room; bears profusion of red, yellow, pink, lilac, white and variegated flowers which fully open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

224A—Mixed Colors. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

GAILLARDIA PICTA. Sow in April or May. Provide a continual show of bright flowers from early summer until frost. Hardy varieties, see *Perennial list*.

225A—Lorenziana Double Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c). Continuous bloom. Orange, yellow, red and rose ball flowers. Plants 1½ feet.

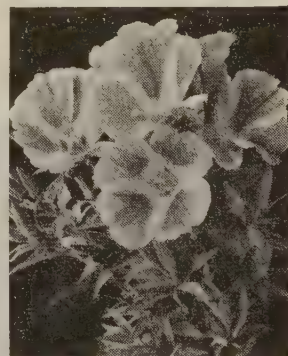
226A—Indian Chief. (Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 50c). Copper red flowers.

Also See Page 53

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena*) (Everlasting). Produces small, very showy, everlasting globe-shaped flowers. When about half full bloom, flowers should be cut and hung up to dry. Will hold their color all winter.

229A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c).

GODETIA (Satin Flower). Attractive bushy plant with masses of large colorful blooms throughout the summer and fall. Thrives best in cool moist soil and half shady location.



GODETIA

230A—Sybil Sherwood Dwarf Double. (Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 50c). Pink-salmon flowers with white edging which completely hide the foliage.

231A—Grandiflora. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c). Mixed double, 2 feet tall, gladiola like flowers in long trusses, excellent for cutting.

All Prices Postpaid



MIXED GOURDS

GOURDS (Ornamental). Climber. Quick growing vines; excellent for covering arbors, walls and waste places. Gourds grow in curious shapes and are used for house ornaments.

235A—Finest Mixed Large Varieties. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

236A—Finest Mixed Small Varieties. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 20c).

HELICHRYSUM (Giant Strawflowers). Beautiful in the garden or when cut, but mostly grown to dry for winter bouquets. If



HELICHRYSUM
Mixed

wanted for winter use, cut them when partially open, remove foliage, bunch loosely, and hang with the heads downward in a cool, dry, shady place until dry. Flowers are double, 2 inches and more across, and are freely borne on strong, upright plants from midsummer until fall. 2 to 2½ feet.

237A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 20c).

HELIOTROPE. These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their sweet scented flowers.

240A—Madam Bruant. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c). Dwarf, velvet blue, white eye.

241A—Hybrids Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c). Select large flowers.

HOLLYHOCKS.

242A—Indian Spring Hollyhock. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c). Blooms first year, grows 4 feet tall, stalks covered with a profusion of light pink to almost crimson semi-double crinkly-edged blooms.

HOLLYHOCKS, PERENNIAL, see page 53.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos). A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers.

245A—Mixed Colors. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c).

JAPANESE HOP (Humulus).

246A—(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 15c). There is no hardier vine than this. Resists drought and insects will not bother it. It is a rapid climber and one of the best for covering verandas, trellises, unsightly fences, etc.

JOB'S TEARS (Coix).

247A—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c). Ornamental grass with broad, cornlike leaves and lustrous slate-colored seeds used for beads. Valuable for winter bouquets with everlastings.

KOCHIA. Resembles a closely clipped ornamental evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are compact, dense and of green color, but in early autumn the whole bush becomes blood-red. Suitable for hedges, backgrounds, or may be grown singly.

249A—Childsi (Burning Bush). (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c). Bush, dwarf, compact. 2 feet.

250A—Trichophylla (Summer Cypress). (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c). Symmetrical oval 3½ feet tall.

LANTANA. A rapid growing plant. The flowers borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange, and white. Height, about 2 feet. In warm climates may be grown as a perennial.

251A—Hybrid Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (⅓ oz. 25c).

LARKSPUR. These free-blooming annuals are very quick growers. Seed planted in the open ground in spring will soon produce beautiful flowers, borne on long, stately spikes. Very effective in beds or masses and furnish fine cutting material. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

252A—Stock Flowered (Tall, Double Mixed). (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (½ oz. 40c). This variety branches from main stem. Very showy.

Giant Imperial. The finest type of Larkspur, flowers double, and carried continuously on stems 3 feet tall, which branch from the base of the plant. Upright and compact.



LARKSPUR
Giant Imperial

253A—Blue Bell. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Azure blue.

254A—Carmine King. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Deep carmine.

255A—Peach Blossom. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Light pink.

256A—Lilac Spire. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Brilliant lilac.

257A—Gloria. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Brilliant deep rose.

258A—White King. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Best pure white.

259A—All Colors Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 20c).

All Prices Postpaid

LINUM 260A—SCARLET FLAX (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c). Brilliantly colored summer annual, grows 14 inches high. Flowers rich crimson.

BLUE FLAX—see Perennials, page 53

LOBELIA. Easily grown, covered with flowers throughout the season, fine for borders and rock gardens.

261A—Crystal Palace, Compacta. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c). Superior strain. Grows 3 to 4 inches in height; leaves and stems dark. Plants a mass of deep blue flowers.

262A—Emperor Williams. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c) (½ oz. 50c). 4 inches tall, light foliage, gentian blue flower.

263A—Hamburgeo. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c). Flowers pale blue. Trailing habit excellent for hanging baskets.

LUPINS HARTWEGL Easily grown, sow seed in April in partial shade, thin out 10 inches.

265A—Giant King Hybrids Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 25c). 3½ feet tall, produces 4 to 5 long erect spikes with large dark blue, sky blue, rose and white flowers.

MARIGOLD. A very easily grown annual, showy in the garden and fine for cutting. Plant in spring as soon as ground is warm. Avoid too much manure, watering or crowding. The odor which is objectionable to some comes from the leaves and stems and not the blossom. If allowed to stand overnight in water, preferably outside, this odor usually disappears.

266A—African Tall Double Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c). Large globular flowers of compact quilled petals orange and yellow. Height 2½ feet.

267A—African Dwarf Double Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c). Plants 14 inches, flowers light primrose, golden yellow to deep orange.

268A—French Dwarf Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 20c). Early flowering, plants 1 foot, uniform and bushy, blooms range in color from lemon, yellow, deep orange to maroon-brown.

269A—Crown of Gold. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 55c). Orange-gold flowers, crested center, broad guard petals, odorless foliage, 2½ feet. Flowers 2½ inches.

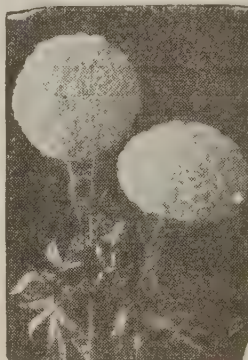


MARIGOLD
Guinea Gold

270A—Sunset Giant. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). The largest marigold yet developed. A flower 5 inches in diameter is not unusual. Flowers are sweet-scented, color range is deep orange to light lemon and plants grow 3½ feet tall.

271A—Yellow Supreme. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). All American winner, has large fluffy well rounded delicate sweet fragrant, creamy yellow flowers, plants 2½ feet branching, foliage practically free from odor.

272A—Guinea Gold. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Extremely popular and excellent for cut flowers and beds. The 3 inch blooms are brilliant orange fused with gold and have ruffled loosely placed petals. Grows 2½ feet.



MARIGOLD
Yellow Supreme

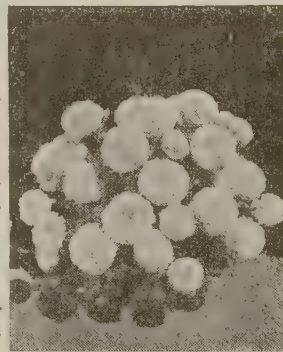
273A—Orange Prince. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Bears on long stems large double golden orange balled shape flowers.

274A—Lemon Queen. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Identical to Orange Prince except blooms are yellow.

277A—Golden Ball. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). One of the most pleasing and satisfactory marigolds. Excellent for edging, bedding and cutting. Plants 10 inches tall, covered with double dahlia or ball shaped flowers of deepest golden yellow.

278A — Harmony or Orange Crown. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (½ oz. 25c). Excellent bedding and cut flower variety; plants dwarf, compact, 15 inches, free flowering, flowers golden yellow bordered maroon red, scabious shaped.

279A—Pot O'Gold. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 25c). Blooms early, 100% double, plants dwarf and compact, flowers golden orange, and 4 to 4½ inches in diameter.



MARIGOLD
Pot O'Gold

MIGNONETTE. A well known favorite annual in all gardens. Cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which come quickly. Set in compact spikes. Sow in early spring.

280A—Large Flowering Odorata. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c). Continuous bloom of sweet-scented flowers on 12 to 15 in. plants.

281A—Orange Queen. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c). Extra dwarf in habit, with enormous thick spikes of golden yellow.

MORNING GLORY (Ipomea). Easily grown. Soil should not be very rich. Plant outdoors when ground is warm. Soaking seed in warm water overnight hastens germination. For earlier blooms start seed indoors in early April and set in garden when frost is past.

All Prices Postpaid



MORNING GLORY
Clarke's Heavenly Blue

285A—Clarke's Early Flowering Heavenly Blue. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c). The finest of all morning glories; the earliest flowering variety; flowers measure 3½ to 4 inches across; deep sky blue; shading light golden yellow in throats. Vines grow 15 feet tall and covered with blooms from early summer until frost.

286A—Scarlett O'Hara. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Rapid climber. Flowers beautiful rich, dark wine red of good size. Gold Medal All-America Selections.

287A—Crimson Rambler. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 40c). A strong climber, has ruby red flowers with white throat.

288A—Cornell. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). The early large bright carnelian red flowers edged pure white. Vigorous grower.

289A—Tall Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c). Rapid grower. Flowers are bell-shaped, of many bright colors.

290A—Dwarf Mixed Convolvulus Minor. (Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 15c). Grows 1 foot tall, bears small trumpet flowers in pink and blue which stay open all day. For beds, borders and rock gardens.

MOONFLOWER. A beautiful summer climber, grows 10 to 15 feet high, makes nice shade for porches and bears large, trumpet-shaped flowers, richly scented, which bloom in the evening and on cloudy days. Late bloomer.

291A—Finest Quality. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa). Well established garden favorites. They commence to bloom early in July, continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or borders, growing two feet in height.

292A—Blue Moon. (Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 30c). The large full double blooms are a beautiful deep lavender blue, are borne on long stems highly recommended for cutting.

293A—Giant Hybrids Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). This mixture is composed of the new giant varieties. Have very large flowers in an unusual number of rare and pleasing colors.



SCABIOSA
Blue Moon

NASTURTIUM. Of easy culture. Ordinary soil is best as over-rich will cause plants to produce more leaves than flowers. Sow outside late April. To prevent aphids, scatter few mothball on the ground below the plants.

295A—Golden Globe Double. (Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 25c.) Very fine dwarf gleam variety. Plants compact, globe shaped, 14 inches high. Flowers sweet scented, double golden yellow which are borne well above the foliage.

296A—Golden Gleam Double. (Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 25c). Same as Golden Globe except plants semi-trailing.

297A—Scarlet Gleam. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 25c). Double. Sweet scented, flowers fiery orange-scarlet; semi-trailing.

298A—Gleam Hybrids. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 70c). Double mixed. The large, sweet scented double flowers of variety of colors are borne on erect stiff stems on vigorous semi-dwarf bushes with short runners.

DWARF VARIETIES (Single). These have a neat, compact and attractive foliage, variety of blooms. Bloom in two months from sowing.

299A—Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 25c). Contains all dwarf varieties.

TALL or TRAILING VARIETIES (Single). Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellis, stone walls, valuable for cutting.

300A—Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (½ oz. 15c) (oz. 20c). Contains all tall varieties.

NEMESIA. This is a very pretty annual, of dwarf habit and will make pleasing masses for foreground beds, edging and filling; produces orchid-like flowers, varied in color. Height 1 foot.

303A—Large Flowering Mixed. (Pkt. 15c).

NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco). A free-flowering annual, blossoms resemble the petunia, and emit a very powerful perfume. As soon as soil is warm, sow in open; easily grown.

304A—Crimson Bedder. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 25c). A well branched bushy plant 18 inches tall, covered with rich crimson petunia-like blooms, easily grown. Fine for bedding and low backgrounds.

305A—Affinis White. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c). Plants 2 feet. Flowers white, sweet scented.

306A—Affinis Hybrids Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c). Includes many shades of rose red and creamy white, delightfully fragrant.

NIGELLA. Easy to grow; quick to bloom; very desirable annual for many purposes, especially graceful as cut flowers. Blooms early and long.

307A—Miss Jekyll (Love in a Mist). (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 20c). Double, cornflower blue.

308A—Double Sorts Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 20c). Contains white and shades of blue.

NIEREMBERGIA. Plants form a dense mat 6 inches high, 1 ft. across, thickly covered with beautiful cup-shaped flowers; does best in full sun.

309A—Purple Robe. (Pkt. 20c) (1/64 oz. 75c). Attractive blue flowers, do not fade in sun.



NIGELLA
Miss Jekyll

All Prices Postpaid

PANSIES. One of the most popular flowers and easily grown. Best adapted to partly moist and somewhat shaded places. For large blooms, rich soil is best. Seed sown in spring will bloom in midsummer. For early spring flowers, sow seed in August and protect plants in cold frames or with light litter but do not smother during winter. For Pansy Plants, see page 35.

310A—Gold Seal Mixture. (Exhibition). (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 40c) (1/2 oz. \$1.25) (oz. \$2.00). This mixture is made up in such a way as to contain a selection of all the best and large flowered varieties. Is well balanced, containing red, yellow, blue, white and intermediate shades. Outstanding for beauty and size.

311A—Maple Leaf Canadian Giants. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c) (oz. \$2.50). An entirely distinct type of pansy. Extra large flowers of wonderful coloring and most vigorous plants. Finest mixed.

312A—Giller's Super Giants. (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. \$1.00) (1/2 oz. \$3.50) (oz. \$7.00). Highly recommended for florists and those who make a specialty of growing plants and blooms for commercial trade. Blooms are amazing in size as well as in the large range of colors. Mixed.

313A—Giller's Super Swiss Giants. (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. \$1.00) (1/2 oz. \$3.50). Especially bred and selected for rich deep colors, and new shades. Blooms early, flowers very large, waved and form on long, strong stems. Mixed.

314A—Engelman's Giants. (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 45c) (oz. \$5.00). Very vigorous growing, compact and early flowering, produces huge flowers in a great variety of shades and colors with good percentage of red and bronze shades all of the blotched type.

315A—Ice Pansy, Hyemalis. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c). Early giant flowers, withstands cold, continues to bloom well into the winter, all colors mixed.

316A—All Varieties Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 50c). A good well balanced mixture, very effective in beds.

TUFTED PANSY, see Viola Cornuta, page 50.



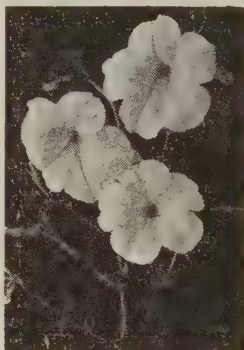
PANSIES, Super Giants

PETUNIA. There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. Succeeds in almost any soil and produces very fragrant blooms the entire season. Sow thinly in early spring when soil has become warm or for earlier blooms start seeds indoors in pots or shallow boxes of fine soil. Cover seeds very lightly, never more than 4 times diameter of seed.

PETUNIA (Hybrida, Single). Grows 1 1/2 to 2 feet tall. Produces an abundance of single flowers throughout the summer and fall. Suitable for massing in beds.

320A—Blue Bee. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c). The color of Viola Jersey Gem.

321A—General Dodds. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c). Blood red.



**PETUNIA
Hybrida White King**

325A—Rose King. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 30c). Improved rose pink.

326A—Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c). Special. All colors.

322A—Howard Star. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c). Improved. Reddish purple with white star.

323A—White King. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c). Pure white flowers, bushy plants 1 1/2 ft. tall.

324A—Radiance. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c). Cerise rose, yellow throat.

PETUNIA (Hybrida, Single, Dwarf Plants). This is the variety so much used in beds or masses as it grows erect and bushy, 12 to 15 inches high. Blooms freely; flowers are large and showy.

327A—Rose of Heaven. (Pkt. 15) (1/8 oz. 40c). Fiery rose, heavy bloomer.

328A—Silver Blue. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c). Heavenly blue.

329A—Alderman. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c). Deep blue.

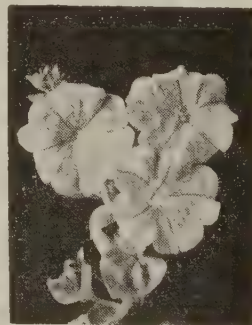
330A—Violacea. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c). Deep violet blue.

331A—Celestial Rose. (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c). Large flowers, soft rose.

332A—Snow Ball Queen. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c). A sturdy plant with large pure white flowers.

333A—Rosy Morn. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 35c). Light rose. White throat.

334A—Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c). All dwarf varieties and colors, well blended.



**PETUNIA
Celestial Rose**

All Prices Postpaid

PETUNIA BALCONY (Tall, Branching, Plain Edges, Single). Pendula. Grows 16 to 24 inches; suitable for backgrounds, porch boxes, etc. Large flowers.

336A—Elk's Pride. (Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$1.25). Well known favorite, blooms large of deep violet purple forming a five pointed star, lobed edges.

337A—Violet Blue. (Pkt. 20c). Dark violet blue.

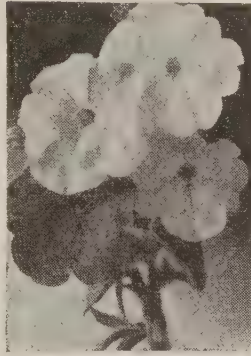
338A—Rose. (Pkt. 20c). Clear rose.

339A — Crimson. (Pkt. 20c). Red.

340A—White. (Pkt. 20c). Pure white.

341A — Black Prince. (Pkt. 20c). Velvety purple.

342A — All Varieties Mixed. (Pkt. 20c).



**PETUNIA
Balcony Mixed**

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA (Large, Single). Many flower growers consider these the most beautiful petunias. Flowers grow large in beautiful colors. Fine for bedding and cut flowers.

343A—Theodosia. (Pkt. 20c) (1/64 oz. 75c). Rose-pink with a clear golden throat; veined deep purple. One of the finest fringed petunias.

344A—Elk's Pride Dwarf Improved. (Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.75). Same as regular Elk's Pride except plants semi-dwarf, compact.

345A—Snowstorm Improved. Grandiflora. (Pkt. 30c) (1/32 oz. \$1.50). The finest white petunia. A compact grower, covered with glistening 4-inch snow white flowers with shaded yellow throat.



**PETUNIA
Giants of California**

This is the largest flowered petunia. Flowers fringed, often measure 6 inches across with beautiful color assortment. Mixed colors.

348A—Double Giants of California. (Pkt. \$1.00) (1/64 oz. \$5.00). This is an improved double fringed and ruffled strain, has magnificent color range and high per cent of doubles.

346A — Fluffy Ruffles (Giant Single Fringed). (Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.25). Flowers large and so ruffled and frilled they have the appearance of being double. An excellent mixture of all colors and shades. Grows 14 to 16 inches, covered with blooms.

347A—Giants of California (Fringed). (Pkt. 25c) (1/16 oz. \$2.25).

PHLOX (Drummondii Annual). Being one of the prettiest annuals, phlox should occupy a prominent place in every garden. Of easy cultivation and remarkable for profusion of bloom, which starts early and continues until frost. The rich and numerous brilliant colors produce an elegant effect in beds or borders. Fine for cutting.

349A—Grandiflora (Tall). (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c). Finest mixed. Grows 14 to 20 inches tall, large blooms of many colors and shades.

350A—Nana Compacta (Dwarf). (Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 40c). Finest mixed 10 to 12 inches tall. Produces profusion of blooms.

351A—Giganta Art Shades. (Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 40c). A new strain in Phlox Drummondii flowers, 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Wonderful range of color in soft art shades.

352A—Star Phlox. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 35c). Extra fine mixed. Grows 15 inches, bears star flowers of wide range of colors.

PINKS, GARDEN (Dianthus). This satisfactory old-fashioned flower blooms in profusion all summer long. They bear marvelous brilliant and contrasting flowers, which are emphasized by stripes and dots. Sow seed in open in April, will bloom in July until late fall.

355A—Chinensis Double (China Pink). (Pkt. 7c) (1/4 oz. 25c). Produce profusion of handsome blooms in clusters on strong stems, flowers extra double of many colors and markings.

356A—Chinensis Single (Indian Pink). (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c). Flower heads have unbelievable range of colors.

357A—Laciniatus Double Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (1/4 oz. 25c). Fringed and lacinated carnation like flowers in wide range of colors. Plants semi-dwarf and compact.

POPPIES (Shirley). This is a quick, easily grown flower; blooms few weeks from seed; sow early in open and later thin to 8 inches apart; will not transplant.



**POPPY
Double Shirley**

rooted Begonias in form, and contain an assortment of lovely light shades.

POPPY, CALIFORNIA. See Eschscholtzia, page 40.

Also see Perennial Poppies, page 53

359A — American Legion. (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c). Brilliant orange scarlet with yellow anthers.

360A—Single Shirley. (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 15c). Beautiful satin flowers with crumpled petals on long stems. Large range of color.

361A—Begonia Double Flowered Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c). The flowers resemble

All Prices Postpaid

PRIMROSE EVENING (*Oenothera*).

362A—Lamarckiana. (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c). Produces yellow flowers; attractive during daytime; gives sweet scent at evening.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss). This little annual is unexcelled for brilliancy among the flowers of low growth. Grows and blooms best in the hot sunlight, sandy soil, carpeting the ground with a mat of foliage, which in the afternoon is hidden with gayest flowers. Sow seed in the open ground.

363A—Double Mixed Large Flowering. (Pkt. 15c) (⅓ oz. 35c). 6 in.

364A—Single Mixed Large Glossy Cup Flowers. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c). 6 in.

PYRETHUM.

366A—Aureum (Golden Feather). (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 25c). Beautiful dwarf gold-leaved plant, flowers white with gold centers. Fine for borders.



SALPIGLOSSIS
Mixed

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet

Flower). Very easily grown. 14 inches high. Flowers showy, large, funnel-shaped, mottled, veined and self-colored. Requires good soil. Blooms early.

367A—Variabilis. Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c). Composed of all colors and combinations.

368A—Emperor Grandiflora Mixed. (Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 50c). Extra large flowers of wide range colors.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). A hardy annual blooming the first year from seed. Well-known bedding plants with long, striking flower spikes, displayed with striking effect against the deep, green foliage.

370A—Splendens (St. John's Fire). (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 35c). Early flowering, popular sort. Plants 18 to 20 inches long, scarlet spikes.

371A—Firebrand. (Pkt. 20c) (⅓ oz. 50c). The finest Salvia, extra early. Plants erect, dwarf, 15 inches, bears uniform long scarlet spikes.

372A—Blaze of Fire. (Pkt. 20c) (⅓ oz. 50c). Earliest and dwarfiest of all Salvias. Plants erect but compact with large brilliant scarlet spikes.

SCABIOSA. See Mourning Bride, page 46.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN. Rapid ornamental climber with bright scarlet blooms. Excellent for porches and trellis. Also used as food.

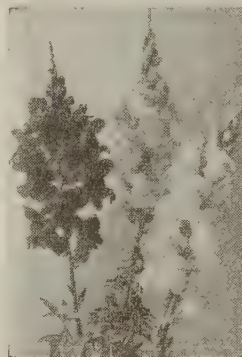
373A—(Pkt. 5c) (¼ lb. 30c) (lb. 90c).

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid). One of the daintiest of annuals, of very graceful habit. The flowers are butterfly shape and of a bewildering range of colors, completely covering the plant. Sow early as weather will permit.

374A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (⅓ oz. 50c).

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*). Very satisfactory, easily grown in full sun or partial shade. Either start seed indoors or sow in open when ground is warm.

Maximum (Giant Flowering). This variety produces the tallest spikes and largest flowers, is base branching and produces numerous spikes 2 to 2½ inches across. Excellent for bedding and cutting.



SNAPDRAGON
Maximum, Mixed

376A—Snowflake. White.

377A—Rose King. Deep rose.

378A—Copper King. Golden orange.

379A—Canary Bird. Yellow.

380A—Purple King. Purple.

381A—Cerberus. Scarlet.

382A—Finest Mixed.

(Pkt. 15c) (⅓ oz. 30c).

Majus, Tall, Large Flowered. A fine variety of snapdragons. Produces numerous tall spikes covered with large flowers of an unusual array of color.

385A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 50c).

Semi-Dwarf Large Flowered. Of bushy, compact growth, 15 inches tall, very free bloomer, flowers large. Suitable for beds, borders and cutting.

386A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 15c) (⅓ oz. 35c).

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN 387A (*Euphorbia*). (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c). This showy little plant starts with bright green leaves and as the summer advances and they become mature, the edges become white. They like sun but will do well in dry and even poor soil.

STATICE (*Sinuata*). An easily grown everlasting annual. They prefer a sunny situation. Very satisfactory as cut flowers, also for winter bouquets after being dried.

388A — Market Growers' Blue. Very best of the cut flower varieties. Deepest blue. Free flowering and ideal for market flowers.

389A—Bonduelli. Rich lemon yellow.

390A—Suworowi (Russian Rat Tail). Flowers spike-shaped, rich rose.

391A—Finest Mixed. Contains lavender, rose, blue, pink and white.

Prices on all Statice: (Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (oz. 30c).



STATICE
Market Growers'
Blue

All Prices Postpaid

STOCKS TEN WEEKS. Desirable for cut flowers and bedding. To secure early flowers, start seed in window boxes or under glass in March or April, and transplant to the open ground in the middle of May. Do best in rich soil and in cool locations. Stocks never run entirely double.

394A—Early Bismarck or Giant Imperial. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c). With sufficient room plants grow large and branch 2½ feet with long, thick flower heads. This variety best for greenhouse use.

395A—Dresden Perpetual or Giant Perfection. (Pkt. 15c) (½ oz. 30c). Large spikes of frequent double flowers in wide range of color, 1 to 1½ feet. Fine for florists. Biennial in mild climate.

396A—Ten Weeks Selected. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c). Double and Singled Mixed. A choice strain containing a fair per cent of doubles.

SUNFLOWER. Thrive in any sunny location.

397A—Sun Gold. (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 35c). Fully double, golden yellow, Chrysanthemum-like flowers, 4 inches across; plants 4 feet.

SWEET PEAS.

Culture: A deep, rich, cool soil in a partly shaded locality. Sweet peas should not be grown on the same soil longer than three successive years. If the location cannot be changed, the soil to a depth and width of a foot or more should be removed and replaced with soil from another part of the garden.

The ground should be worked or dug to a depth of 1 foot and mixed with bone meal, or well rotted stable manure, leaving a hollow 3 inches deep, 4 inches wide for the seed bed.

Sow early, covering about 1 inch deep. The early flowering Spencer should be planted just as soon as the ground can be worked, the middle of March is not too early. The Late Flowering Spencer can be sown any time from the 17th of March to the 25th of April. After the plants are 2 inches high, cultivate as they grow and a slight sprinkling of commercial fertilizer worked into the soil will be of great benefit. When the plants are about 5 inches high fill the seed bed hollow with 1½ inches of fine soil or peat moss; also at that stage some support should be furnished, such as brush, strings, wire netting, etc. One ounce of seed will plant 10 feet of drill. Pick daily. Do not let seed pods form.

EARLY FLOWERING

EARLY FLOWERING GIANT SPENCER. Bears large, waved flowers on long stems same as the standard late Spencers, but these bloom three weeks earlier and continue to flower for a longer period. Especially recommended for forcing under glass and sections with short seasons. (See culture, directions above.) This group of sweet peas should have more attention from the home gardener as it is the easiest variety to grow. After careful trials we have selected the following varieties as being the best and most satisfactory in their class.

Price Straight Colors: (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c) (½ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$3.80).

BLUE

- 1E—Princess Blue. Light Blue.
- 2E—Mrs. H. Hoover. Bright clear deep blue.
- 3E—Mariner. Clear mariner blue.

CERISE

- 4E—Cavalcade. Golden cerise. White ground.
- 5E—Sequoia. Pink cerise.
- 6E—Ball's Rose. Deep cerise rose.

CRIMSON

- 7E—Top Sergeant. Rich crimson.
- 8E—American Beauty. Color American Beauty rose.

SWEET PEAS (Continued)

LAVENDER

- 9E—Memory. Rosy lavender. Large waved flowers.
- 10E—Fragrance. Large clear lavender.

ORANGE

- 11E—Fiesta. Glowing orange cerise.
- 12E—Treasure Island. Golden orange.

PINK AND ROSE

- 13E—Bridesmaid. Silvery pink.
- 14E—Sweet Briar. Rose pink.
- 15E—Giant Rose. Extremely large bright rose.
- 16E—Mrs. H. S. Reddick. Brilliant flesh pink.

WHITE

- 17E—Hope. White.
- Prices Above Varieties:** (Pkt. 10c) (½ oz. 20c) (oz. 30c) (½ lb. \$2.25) (lb. \$3.80) postpaid.
- 18E—Early Flowering Spencer Mixed. All above varieties and 25 others in a perfect blend. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 10c) (oz. 20c) (lb. \$1.90) postpaid.

LATE FLOWERING

Price on all Straight Colors: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (½ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.40) postpaid.

SUMMER or LATE FLOWERING SPENCERS. This is the vigorous growing standard variety which has been grown for over 30 years; however, lately many new and improved varieties have been bred, the best of which we list below. Will start blooming late in June.

BLUE

- 30L—Capri. Light blue, vigorous.
- 31L — Windsor Blue. Large waved, clear cornflower blue.
- 32L — Flagship. Deep navy blue.

CARMINE

- 33L—Pinnical. Carmine rose.

CERISE

- 34L—Grand Slam. Rich, fiery cerise. Extra large.
- 35L — Maytime. Pale cerise shaded salmon.

CREAM AND CREAM PINK

- 36L—Grand National. Deep cream.

PINK

- 37L—Discovery. Brilliant chamois pink.
- 38L—Elstree. Soft pink.

CRIMSON

- 39L—Red Rover. Rich deep crimson.

LAVENDER

- 40L—Flora. Rose lavender.
- 41L—Highlander. Large flowered, clear lavender.
- 42L—Gladys Improved. Pure lavender.

PURPLE

- 43L—Olympic. Large flowered purple.

Also see next page



Late Flowering
Spencer

All Prices Postpaid

SWEET PEAS—Late Flowering Spencers (Continued)

ROSE

44L—Bonnie Brier. Large rose pink.

SALMON

45L—Patricia. Rich golden salmon.

46L—Crony. Soft golden salmon.

SCARLET

47L—Welcome. True scarlet.

48L—Hollyberry. Rich scarlet cerise.

WHITE

49L—Snow White. Large waved white.

MAROON

50L—Black Diamond. Dark maroon.

51L—Loch Lomond. Giant red maroon.

ORANGE

52L—Tangerine (Improved). Glowing orange.

53L—Golden Dragon. Orange rose.

54L—Golden Wings. Deep orange.

55L—Royal Sovereign. Pure orange.

56L—Prince of Orange. Deep orange.

PICOTEE

57L—Youth. Large white-pink picotee.

58L—Gloria. Picotee edged rose.

Prices Above Varieties: (Pkt. 10c) (oz. 20c) (¼ lb. 75c) (lb. \$2.40) postpaid.

59L—Late Flowering Spencer Mixed. This mixture includes all the Spencers we describe above, besides many other varieties to make a well balanced array of color and beauty. As sweet peas are one of our specialties, we aim to surpass all others in our sweet peas and we give our mixtures our special attention. (Pkt. 5c) (oz. 15c) (¼ lb. 45c) (lb. \$1.50) postpaid.

SWEET SULTAN (Giant Imperialis Centaurea). Very satisfactory for garden decoration and cutting. They bloom freely for many weeks during the summer in partly shaded places. The large,

long stemmed, sweet-scented flowers are exquisitely fringed and most graceful in appearance. Three feet.

400A—Purple.

401A—Suaveolens. Yellow.

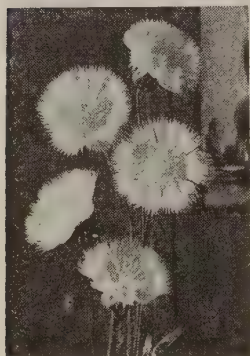
402A—Brilliant. Rose.

403A—Lavender.

404A—Amaranth Red.

405A—Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).



SWEET SULTAN
Giant Imperialis

SWEET WILLIAM. A splendid old-fashioned flower, producing large heads of beautifully-colored, sweet-scented flowers in abundance. Hardy, easily grown, flowering the second year from seed; 1½ feet high.

409A—Finest Annual Mixed. (Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c). Early strain.

TITHONIA (Flower of the Incas). If seed started indoors, blooms the middle of August, bearing orange-scarlet flowers like marigolds, 3 to 4 inches across; fine for cutting.

410A—Speciosa. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c).

VERBENA HYBRID. Colorful dwarf plants, ideal for edgings, ground cover, rockeries, porch boxes and cutting. The flowers are borne in large trusses from midsummer until late fall. Plant in a sunny location.

Verbena Mammoth. Extra large flowering.

414A—Yellow.

415A—Blue Shades.

416A—Pink and Rose Shades.

417A—Scarlet, White Eye.

418A—Mixed.

Any of above: (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c).

For plants see page 35.

419A—Dwarf Compact. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 45c).

Plants grow 6 to 7 inches tall, 10 inches across. Excellent for bedding, edging and rock gardens.

VIOLA CORNUTA or TUFTED PANSIES. Flowers smaller than pansies and more persistent. Easily grown, blooms all summer if faded blossoms are picked. Bloom first year from seed but with some protection over winter will bloom second year.

421A—Blue Perfection. (Pkt. 10c) (⅓ oz. 40c). Large flowered blue.

422A—Chantreyland. (Pkt. 15c) (⅓ oz. 60c). Pure apricot.

423A—Yellow Gem. (Pkt. 15c) (⅓ oz. 60c). Pure yellow, compact.

424A—Jersey Gem or Blue Gem. (Pkt. 25c) (⅓ oz. 90c). Flowers rich, pure violet, compact.

425A—Gold Seal Mixture. (Pkt. 10c) (⅓ oz. 40c). A fine mixture of 14 different colors and sorts.

WALLFLOWER.

428A—Annual. (Pkt. 10c) (⅓ oz. 80c). Flowers very fragrant, of rich reds and yellows. Plants 18 inches. Sow seed early spring indoors, set out 18 inches apart, in mild climate or when well protected will bloom 2 years.



WALLFLOWER
Early Wonder

WILD CUCUMBER. A very rapid climber covering trellises, fences, porches, in less time than any other annual.

429A—(Pkt. 5c) (oz. 25c) (¼ lb. 70c).

XERANTHEMUM. A popular flower of the everlasting class, blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of very compact habit.

430A—Double Mixed. (Pkt. 5c) (½ oz. 20c).

All Prices Postpaid

Zinnias - Many Sizes and Types

All Prices Postpaid

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age). Few flowers are so easily grown; they require but little attention. They are heat-loving plants. Seed should not be sown until ground and atmosphere are warm to get most completely double flowers. Grow in a rich soil in a sunny spot. Water freely. They bloom abundantly and continuously throughout the entire season.

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall, strong, robust, bearing many large fully double flowers, often measuring 6 inches in diameter, with petals closely imbricated, resembling Show Dahlias.

434A—Canary Bird. Rich canary yellow.

435A—Crimson Monarch. Deep crimson, flowers very large.

436A—Dream. Deep rosy lavender.

437A — Exquisite.
Light rose, deep rose center.

438A—Golden Dawn.
Golden yellow.

439A—Golden State.
Orange.

440A — Illumination.
Deep rose self.

441A—Oriole. Orange and bicolor.

442A — Polar Bear.
Large creamy white.

443A—Purple Prince.
Deep purple.

444A—Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet.
Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 70c).

445A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).

Any 7 Pkts. of the above varieties (55c).

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA ZINNIA. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall, flowers very large, 5 to 6 inches across. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia Flowered type of zinnia and the flowers themselves are more flattened. Ideal for cutting.



ZINNIA
Dahlia Flowered



ZINNIA
California Giant

448A — Crimson Queen.
Rich crimson.

449A—Brightness. Bright pink.

450A — Golden Queen.
Golden yellow.

451A—Lavender Queen.
Deep rosy lavender.

452A — Violet Queen.
Deep purple.

453A — Purity. White, best white in zinnias.

454A—Grenadier. Bright dark red.

457A—Miss Willmott. Soft rose pink.

Straight colors: (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 70c).

458A—Finest Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).

Any 7 above Pkts. (55c).

SHAGGY GIANTS. Distinct from the zinnias. Outer petals long and large, has a semi-globular crown resembling annual Scabiosa, and plants grow about 2½ feet high.

459A—Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (½ oz. 40c).

ZINNIA FANTASY. Flowers with bright shades of red, orange, pink and cream; 3 to 3½ inches across, petals are narrow tubular and beautifully twisted, giving them a shaggy, graceful appearance.

461A—Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (oz. 50c).

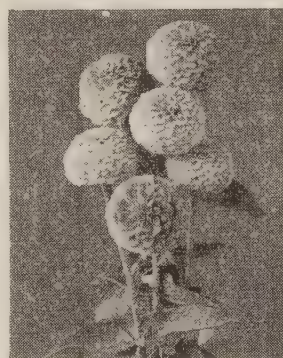
CUPID ZINNIA. Plants only 12 to 15 inches tall, flowers very small, double button-like flowers.

462A—(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 50c).

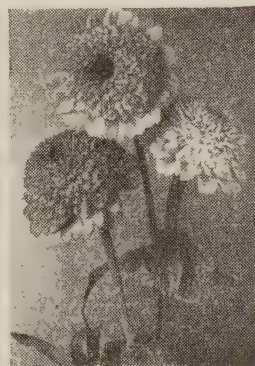
LILLIPUT or POMPON
DOUBLE ZINNIA.

These compact little plants are fairly covered with tiny, very double flowers about 1¼ inches in diameter, which bloom all summer until late in the fall and come in a pleasing range of color.

463A—Mixed. (Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 25c) (oz. 50c).



ZINNIA
Lilliput or Pompon



ZINNIA
Scabiosa Flowered



ZINNIA
Fantasy

Perennial and Biennial Flower Seed

These produce plants which live from year to year and increase or multiply. A few exceptions are the biennials as *Myosotis*, *Bellis*, *Campanula*, *Foxglove*, which bloom second year and then die.

CULTURE. The seed is generally started outdoors from June to September, and the young plants are either set in their permanent places in the fall and given light protection the first season, or carried over the first winter in a cold frame and set out the following spring.

- 1B—ACHILLEA (YARROW).** (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c) (1/2 oz. \$1.50)
3 to 5 feet. Blooms June to September. Large yellow orange flower heads; strong stems; excellent for cutting.
- 2B—ALYSSUM, Saxatile Compactum.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (1 oz. \$1.00)
Clusters of golden yellow. Plants spreading habit; silver gray foliage. Height 10 inches. For other varieties see Annual list.
- 4B—ANCHUSA ITALICA, Dropmore.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1 oz. 60c)
Tall spikes of rich gentian-blue blooms from June to September, on 4 to 5-foot stately plants. For other varieties see Annual list.
- 5B—ANCHUSA, Myosotidiflora.** (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 50c) (1 oz. \$3.75)
Sprays of clear blue Forget-me-not flowers on round-leaved plants. Height 12 inches.
- 7B—ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA PERRY VARIETY.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (1 oz. 75c)
A profusion of deep yellow daisy flowers; excellent for cutting throughout summer; 2 foot plant, elegant foliage; will bloom first year if the seed is started indoors early.
- 8B—AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE), Rocky Mountain.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c)
Very beautiful perennial, native of Colorado. Color ranges from light to dark blue, cream centers.
- 9B—AQUILEGIA COERULEA, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids.** (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 40c) (1 oz. \$2.75)
A mixture of delightful shades including many soft pastel tones. The large flowers with broad guard petals and very long spurs are gracefully poised on long stems, on 3-foot plants.
- 10B—AQUILEGIA, Double Finest Mixed.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (1 oz. 65c)
An extra selection of all finest long and now spurred varieties.
- 11B—AQUILEGIA, Single Mixed.** (Pkt. 5c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1 oz. 40c)
Beautiful combination of all single varieties.
- 14B—AUBRIETIA, Bougainvillei.** (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 35c) (1 oz. \$2.00)
Dwarf creeping plant for carpeting beds or rock gardens covered with beautiful delicate deep blue flowers.
- BELLIS (ENGLISH DAISY).**
Bright, colorful double flowers, popular for spring bedding plants. They succeed best in a medium moist soil, but fail in dry soils and hot positions. Set the plants 4 to 6 inches apart and protect lightly over winter.
- 16B—BELLIS (ENGLISH DAISY), Monstrosa.** (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c) (1 oz. \$3.00)
Extra double giant full centered flowers; petals quilled; plants compact.
- 17B—BELLIS (ENGLISH DAISY), Super Giants.** (Pkt. 25c) (1/8 oz. 80c) (1/2 oz. \$3.00)
Special selection of English Daisies. Large, beautiful flowers, 2 inches across, extra double; plants compact, 6 inches high. In straight colors of red, pink, white or mixed.
- 20B—CAMPANULA (CUP-AND-SAUCER), Medium Calycanthema.** (Pkt. 15c) (1/4 oz. 55c)
Biennial, erect-growing 2 1/2-foot plants, covered with large cup-and-saucer flowers, last a week or more when cut.
- 21B—CAMPANULA (CANTERBURY BELLS), Deans Double and Single Mixed.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 20c) (1 oz. 60c)
A very showy biennial with branching 2 1/2-foot plants bearing spikes of bell-shaped blossoms in variable coloring. For other varieties see Annual list.
- 23B—CANDYTUFT, Sempervirens.** (Pkt. 15c) (1/8 oz. 50c) (1 oz. \$2.50)
The most commonly grown of all. The beautiful, pure white flower-heads form a sheet of bloom completely covering the dark green foliage. Excellent for edging and for rock-gardens. Height 10 inches. For other varieties see Annual list.
- CARNATION.** See Annual list.
- 25B—CENTAUREA (BLUE MONTANA), Hardy Cornflower.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 25c) (1 oz. 65c)
Lovely, clear, deep blue resembling annual Bachelor Button but larger. 2 feet. For other varieties see Annual list.
- 26B—COREOPSIS, Grandiflora Lanceolata.** (Pkt. 5c) (1/2 oz. 15c) (1 oz. 30c)
Large golden yellow flowers, splendid for cutting.
- 28B—DAISY SHASTA (CHRYSANTHEMUM), Conqueror.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/4 oz. 30c) (1 oz. 60c)
Extra large pure white flowers on long stiff stems. The best Shasta Daisy.
- DAISY ENGLISH.** See *Bellis*.
- 29B—DELPHINIUM, Belladonna Hybrids.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 25c) (1 oz. \$1.50)
Very free flowering. This extra-select strain comes in clear turquoise and other delightful shades of light and dark blue, on 4-foot plants.
- 30B—DELPHINIUM, Bellamosum Improved.** (Pkt. 10c) (1/8 oz. 30c) (1 oz. \$1.75)
Very uniform in color with spikes 2 1/2 inches across. Each dark blue floret has a white bee. Grow to a height of 3 1/2 feet.
- 31B—DELPHINIUM, Pacific Giants. Blue, lavender, violet shades mixed.** (Pkt. 20c) (1/8 oz. 45c) (1 oz. \$2.75)
A remarkable strain; flowers extremely large borne on long spikes; plants 5 feet tall.

Perennial and Biennial Flower Seed

34B—DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE), Shirley.

(Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c) (1 oz. 80c)

Extra large bell-shaped flowers in a wide range of beautiful colors from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many delightfully blotched or spotted with crimson and maroon. Plants grow about 6 feet tall with flowering spikes often 3 feet in length. These are biennials for continuous plants sown every year.

35B—DIANTHUS (CLOVE OR GRASS PINKS), Plumarius.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (1 oz. 45c)

Old fashioned fragrant garden pinks, fine for perennial borders or rock gardens. Single, mixed. For other varieties see Annual list.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS. See Lathyrus.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

37B—GAILLARDIA (BLANKET FLOWER), Grandiflora.

(Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 20c) (1 oz. 55c)

Bloom until late in the fall. Flowers scarlet and orange. While this is a hardy perennial, it will bloom the first year from early planting. Height about 1½ feet. All colors mixed.

38B—GAILLARDIA, Portola Hybrids.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c) (1 oz. 70c)

Large flowers often 4 inches across of bronze-red-scarlet intensified by golden yellow petal tips, 2½ feet.

40B—GYPSOPHILA (BABY BREATH), Paniculata Single.

(Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 15c)

Tiny white single flowers on strong threadlike stems. Plants 3 feet, large, bushy. For other varieties see Annual list.

41B—GYPSOPHILA (BABY BREATH), Paniculata Double.

(Pkt. 20c) (1/16 oz. 40c) (1 oz. \$2.25)

Forms 2½ feet sphere shaped bush or plant of feathery pinnacles bearing starry mostly double white flowers.

HOLLYHOCK. Are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Seed sown in late spring or early summer will bloom profusely the next year.

43B—HOLLYHOCK, Chater's Extra Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (⅓ oz. 25c) (1 oz. \$1.75)

Tall, spikes 7 feet high. Closely set with double showy flowers of beautiful colors. For other varieties see Annual list.

44B—HOLLYHOCK, Single Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (⅓ oz. 20c) (1 oz. \$1.40)

7 feet tall. All colors mixed.

46B—LATHYRUS (EVERLASTING PEA), Latifolius.

(Pkt. 15c) (¼ oz. 25c) (1 oz. \$1.00)

Trailing plant suitable for arches, trellises or rough banks, bearing numerous large racemes of 8 to 10 pink, red and white pealike flowers.

47B—LINUM PERENNE (BLUE FLAX).

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (1 oz. 40c)

2 feet. Has dainty sky-blue flowers on graceful arching stems. Blooms produced continuously in profusion. For other varieties see Annual list.

48B—LUPINUS, Russell's Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (1 oz. 45c)

Beautiful, stately perennials with bold spikes of pea-shaped flowers. They like a warm, sheltered position in well-drained, light or medium, slightly acid soil. Space plants 10 inches apart. Water thoroughly. Bears well-rounded, symmetrical 3-foot spikes, closely set from top to bottom. The 4-foot plants have attractive foliage. In extraordinary color combinations. For other varieties see Annual list.

50B—MYOSOTIS (FORGET-ME-NOT), Alpestris Blue Ball.

(Pkt. 20c) (⅓ oz. 35c) (1 oz. \$2.00)

Finest of all. Plants dwarf, compact, bell shaped. Flowers deep indigo blue.

51B—MYOSOTIS (FORGET-ME-NOT), Alpestris Rose.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 30c) (1 oz. 90c)

Dwarf. Flowers rose.

52B—MYOSOTIS (FORGET-ME-NOT), Alpestris Mixed.

(Pkt. 7c) (¼ oz. 25c) (1 oz. 60c)

Dwarf, 8 to 10 inches; flowers blue, white and rose.

55B—POPPY, ICELAND (NUDICALE).

(Pkt. 15c) (⅓ oz. 35c) (1 oz. \$2.00)

Cool moist soil best. An array of brilliant single color flowers on 1½ feet free blooming plants.

56B—POPPY, Oriental Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c) (1 oz. \$1.15)

Enormous, brilliant, produces flowers from salmon pink to dark crimson. Often 5 to 6 inches across.

58B—PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM (PERSIAN DAISY), Large Flower Single.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 35c) (1 oz. \$1.15)

Easily grown from seed. Bloom in June, and if the plants are cut back they will bloom again later in the season. They make wonderful cut flowers. The fernlike foliaged plants are beautiful even when not in bloom. Florists Strain.

60B—SWEET WILLIAMS, Double Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (1 oz. 50c)

Easily grown, blooms early, produces showy full flower heads composed of numerous individual double blooms. For best results treat as a biennial but will usually reseed itself.

61B—SWEET WILLIAMS, Dwarf Mixed.

(Pkt. 10c) (¼ oz. 20c) (1 oz. 50c)

Many colors and markings may be found in this mixture. Plants 8 to 10 inches.

62B—SWEET WILLIAMS, Single Mixed.

(Pkt. 5c) (¼ oz. 15c) (1 oz. 35c)

Many colors and markings will be found in this mixture.

65B—VIOLET ODORATA, The Czar.

(Pkt. 20c) (¼ oz. 75c)

Double. The true dark purple, sweet scented violet. Plants very hardy. Thrives best in shady place.

All Prices Postpaid

PERENNIAL FLOWERS INCREASE IN

All of our nursery stock has been STATE INSPECTED for diseases

NURSERY STOCK

We have an excellent stock of carefully grown Fruit and Shade Trees, Roses, Shrubbery, Plants, Roots, etc., priced to attract the frugal buyer. However, it is the QUALITY to which we wish to call your particular attention. Our stock is all First Grade or Number One, and includes the varieties which are most popular and do well in our western climate. We therefore feel confident that your requirements will be taken care of to your entire satisfaction. LOW GRADE Nursery Stock is a Poor Investment.

Claims for any cause must be made promptly on receipt of stock. We will not allow any claims after goods have been accepted, or if report is not received by us within 10 days after arrival of goods. If, however, after planting, the stock fails to leaf out and start growing, we will replace for one-half the catalog price, plus postage.

Hardy perennials appeal especially to people who do not have the time to bother with annuals that have to be planted each year. One can have a wonderful display of flowers by the use of these hardy plants, from early in the spring until late in autumn. They furnish finest cut flowers for the home. They increase in splendor and beauty each year. They may be planted as early in the spring as the ground is workable. RG designates the plants suitable for the rock garden.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil).

Parmica (The Pearl). Double white blooms all summer. Fine for cut flowers. Height 1 to 2 feet.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA (RG). Clusters of delicate blue flowers like the Forget-Me-Not. Does well in shady places. Height 10 to 12 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

ANTHEMIS (Chamomile). Golden yellow flowers all summer. Good for cut flowers, hardy, and grows in most any soil. Height 18 to 24 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

ASTER (Species).

Alpinus. Blooms in May. Blue to purple. 10 inches high.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

BLEEDING HEART.

Dielytra Exima (RG). A low growing plant, blooming throughout the summer with bright pink flowers. Should be planted in shady or partially shady location. Height 8 to 12 inches.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.90).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

Dielytra Spectabilis. (Old fashion Bleeding Heart). A hardy perennial plant with finely cut foliage. Graceful, heart-shaped, pink and white flowers, early in the spring.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.40).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

CARNATION. Hardy. Colors red, pink and rose pink.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

CHRYSANthemUMS. The various varieties of chrysanthemums are unexcelled for use in the flower garden. The large number of types and colors are hardy in our western climates and can be grown easily and rapidly, flowering the first year from plants. By selecting different varieties, flowers may be had from early August until freezing weather.

CHRYSANthemUM MAXIMUM (Shasta Daisy).

Alaska Daisy. One of the best Shasta Daisy. Hardy and a good grower.

(25c each).

Double Shasta.

(50c each).

Esther Read. New crested, everblooming type. (40c each).

Postage on above: (6c each) (3 for 14c).

CUSHION CHRYSANthemUM. Low growing Mums forming a mound of colorful blooms resembling the old-fashioned Azalea. Plants grow 10 to 12 inches high. Start blooming early and continue until frost. Very hardy and easily grown. One plant will produce hundreds of blossoms. Following named varieties:

Bronze Cushion. Rich red bronze, turning to bronzy yellow.

King Cushion. Fiery red, multitude of 2 to 2½ in. blooms.

Pink Cushion. Opens a deep orchid pink, later salmon pink.

Queen Cushion. Snow white flowers with faint yellow center.

Yellow Cushion. Brilliant golden yellow, dense growth, large clumps covered with blooms. (Each 29c) (5 for \$1.25).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

SPLendor AND BEAUTY EACH YEAR

GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We list a variety of Mums that we feel are perfectly hardy and desirable in any flower garden. By careful selection you may have blooms from July until killing frosts. Good field grown divisions.

Barbara Cummings. Bronze buds and center, turning to pure yellow double flowers when in full bloom. Grows 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Caliph. Oxblood red. Blooms September to frost.

Chippewa. Mallow purple. Long stems, 4 in. flowers, sturdy plants to 24 in. tall. Blooms September to hard killing frosts.

Early Bronze. Early blooming pompon or button Mum. Starts blooming in August and at its best in September. Fine garden variety and for cut flowers. 18 to 24 inches tall.

Ember. Bronze with orange shadings. Decorative type. Blooms October.

Harbinger. Decorative. Bronze, blooming the middle of September.

Indian Summer. Very good rust color. Fine for cut flowers.

Irene. Button type. White. Good bloomer. Forepart of October.

Judith Anderson. Bushy plant covered with yellow button flowers first of October.

King Midas. One of the best yellow Korean Hybrids. Starts flowering in August and at its best in September. Flowers about 4 inches across, full double, with a touch of bronze. Branchy growth and very hardy. 2½ to 3 ft. tall.

Lavender Lady. Beautiful shade of lavender.

Mrs. Pierce Dupont. Hardy plants to 2½ feet tall. Large flowers to 4 inches of a peach to bronze color, in early October to heavy frosts.

Peachblow. Salmon pink, bronze and fawn. Semi-double. Blooms about the middle of September.

Pohatcong. Double pink blooms in September. Hardy and bushy growth. About 3 ft. tall.

Red Velvet. Fine velvety crimson decorative type blooming about the 10th of October.

Romany. Reddish bronze. Good cut flower.

The Moor—Another Korean Mum, fully double, decided wine red. Flowers to 3 inches across. Blooms from early September to frost.

Youdath's Vivid. Delf lavender. Decorative about October 5th.

Youdath's White. White decorative. Good cut flowers.

Garden Chrysanthemums. All Varieties.

(Each 50c) (3 for \$1.40).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

CLEMATIS, RECTA GRANDIFLORA. Small white flowers June and July. Fine for cut flowers. Grows to 2 feet tall.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.30).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia). One of the first perennials to bloom in the spring. Unsurpassed as a cut flower, as they bloom over a long season and

on long stems. Thrives best in a sandy loam soil, either rock garden or perennial flower bed. Prefers partial shade. Height 2 feet.

Coerula. The native Rocky Mountain variety, must be planted in a shady place; long spurred, blue.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

Crimson Star. A new columbine, striking crimson with white corolla. Good border or cut flower.

(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA (Double Sunburst).

Bright, golden yellow, double flowers, from June through the season. Valuable for cut flowers. Very hardy.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

DELPHINIUM, Hardy Larkspur. The dominant flower in the perennial flower garden. Will grow in most soils, but you will feel well repaid by planting them in deep, rich soil.

Belladonna. Turquoise blue.

Bellamosa. Large deep blue florets.

Wrexham Strain. Hollyhock type of growth with long heavy spikes. Shades of dark blue blended with mauve and violet.

All of above: (Each 29c) (3 for 75c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

Pacific Hybrids. A new delphinium, judged as one of the best. Long tapering spikes with huge florets in gorgeous shades. Grows 5 to 7 ft. tall, very hardy and easy to grow. Mildew resistant. Mixed colors of pure white, pink, lavender, blue and dark blue.

(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.10).

Postage: (Each 8c) (3 for 17c).

DIANTHUS (Pink Plumarius). Blooms all summer. Clove pinks in mixed colors, with a delightful fragrance. Height about 10 to 12 inches.

(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

GYPHOPHILA (Baby's Breath).

Bristol Fairy. A beautiful double white flowered variety. When in full bloom it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height of pure white flowers. Cannot be excelled for cutting purposes, especially in combination with highly colored flowers. Can also be cut and dried and used in bouquets long after other outdoor flowers are past.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.40).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

LUPINES (Russell Lupines). Similar in habit and growth to the common lupine but having more vivid coloring and color combinations. The many hued and long stemmed blossoms are very desirable either as background for the perennial bed or for cut flowers. One-year plants.

(Each 55c) (3 for \$1.50).

Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

HARDY PHLOX

- Aetna.** Clear red.
- Africa.** Carmine-red with blood-red eye.
- B. Compté.** Brilliant rich French purple.
- Beacon.** Cherry red.
- Border Queen.** Deep watermelon pink.
- Bride's Maid.** Pure white with large crimson eye.
- Champs Elysees.** Rich purple crimson.
- Colonial.** Clear lavender or orchid.
- Jules Sandeaux.** Dwarf. Large, fine free flowering deep salmon pink.
- Lavender.** Pure lavender.
- Morganrood.** Deep rose pink.
- Mrs. Jenkins.** Pure white.
- Painted Lady.** Silvery pink with red eye.
- Pantheon.** Clear pink with dark eye.
- R. P. Struthers.** Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.
- Thor.** Deep salmon pink.
- Von Hockberg.** Good red.
- Von Lassburg.** The largest of all pure whites.
- Widar.** Violet with white eye.
(Each 29c) (3 for 79c) (Doz. \$3.00).
Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c) (Doz. 24c).

PHLOX (Sublata Rosea) (RG). A pretty creeping type with moss-like evergreen foliage, hidden beneath a mass of blooms early in the spring. Blue or pink.
(Each 29c) (3 for 79c).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower).
Grandiflorum. Closely related to the Campanula. Large deep blue flowers all summer on 18-inch stems.
(Each 29c) (3 for 75c).
Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower, Blue Bonnet, Caucasica). Lovely soft lavender blooms from June to September; 18 inches high.
(Each 23c) (3 for 65c).
Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

STATICE (Latifolia, Sea Lavender). Grows 12 to 15 inches high in clumps of thick, leathery foliage, with loose panicles of tiny delicate blue flowers, in heads 15 inches or more across.
(Each 25c) (3 for 69c).
Postage: (Each 6c) (3 for 14c).

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (Lathyrus). Flowers much like the annual Sweet Pea. Can be used as a covering for walls and trellises, and as a border plant. Colors pink, red and white.
(Each 39c) (3 for \$1.10).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 14c).

FERN

Colorado Male Fern. Does best in part shade. Hardy, nearly evergreen. Grows about 2 ft. tall.

Lady Fern. Grows in shade or sun, large beautiful plant to about 3 feet.

The Ostrich Fern. Very graceful, with finely cut pinnules, growing 2 to 3 ft. high.

Your choice of above: (Each 65c) (3 for \$1.75).
Postage: (Each 12c) (3 for 27c).

HARDY LILIES

REGALE. A new lily of rare beauty from north-western China. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, canary yellow at center, and very fragrant. Large bulbs 6 to 8 inches.
(Each 35c) (6 for \$1.90) postpaid.

TIGER LILY. An old favorite, easy to grow and very hardy. Large bulbs, 6 to 8 in. Plant about 5 in. deep.
(Each 35c) (6 for \$1.90) postpaid.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. It does best in a shady corner and spreads rapidly. Every year you find more plants. They show early in the spring and are one of the first to bloom. It is very hardy and needs no attention in the fall to carry through the winter.
(For clump of 10 pips, 38c) (10 clumps \$3.25) postpaid.

CLIMBING ROSES

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rich red fading to crimson. Strong grower.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. A very hardy climber, bearing clusters of crimson red flowers.

PAUL'S SCARLET. A profuse spring bloomer of vivid scarlet. Hardy. Prices see page 62.

PINK AND VARIEGATED

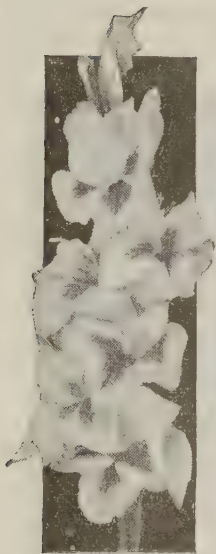
CLIMBING PINK RADIANCE. Good grower and heavy bloomer. Hardy.

CLIMBING PRESIDENT HOOVER. Hardy climber with same type flower as tea rose.

CLIMBING TALISMAN. Color of bloom same as bush Talisman.

SILVER MOON. Hardy white climber with yellow stamens in center of blooms. Prices see page 62.

BULBS AND ROOTS



Gladioli

GLADIOLI

One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs is the gladiolus. A nice feature of this bulb is the culture. It does not require very much attention and only takes the usual amount of watering that is given any ordinary garden. In setting out the bulbs, try to select a sunny spot of fairly rich soil and spade deeply, then place your bulb firmly 4 to 5 inches from the surface, and about the same distance apart.

Alladin. Bright salmon, cream blotch.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Beacon. Red with creamy throat.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Coral Glow. Orange coral.
(5 for 59c). (Postage 5c).

Corona. Cream with picotee edge.
(5 for 59c). (Postage 5c).

Golden Chimes. Light yellow.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Honor. Beautiful lavender.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Jeanie. Rich pink.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

King Lear. Ruffled purple.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Margaret Beaton. Ivory white, red splotch.
(5 for 59c). (Postage 5c).

Minuet. One of the best large lavenders.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Myrna. Ruffled, creamy white.
(5 for 59c). (Postage 5c).

Picardy. Soft shrimp pink.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Red Phipps. Bright red, medium size flower, full spike.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Rewi Fallu. Immense blood red.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Rosa Van Lima. Sensation new pink.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Snow Princess. Large white.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Takina. Giant rose purple.
(5 for 49c). (Postage 5c).

Token. Salmon cream throat. Early.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Valeria. Light scarlet.
(5 for 59c). (Postage 5c).

Yellow Emperor. Extra fine yellow.
(5 for 45c). (Postage 5c).

Our Best Mixture. 12 bulbs, 6 to 8 different colors: (Per Mixture 59c) (Postage 11c). (100 of our Best Mixture \$4.75) (Postage 24c).

CANNAS

In preparing the ground for cannas earth should be spaded at least 2 feet deep and plenty of stable manure mixed in. The roots must be set about 8 to 10 inches from the surface and 2 feet apart, and with little attention, plants will bloom heavily.

City of Portland. 3½ feet. Deep pink; green foliage. Free bloomer.

Eureka. 4 feet. Large creamy-white flowers. Blooms early and freely through summer. Green foliage.

Florence Vaughan. 4 feet. Bright, rich, golden yellow, dotted crimson. Green foliage.

Hungaria. 4 feet. Large heads of peach pink with green foliage. One of the best pinks.

King Humbert. 4 feet. Handsome scarlet flowers. Broad, tropical bronze leaves. Free blooming.

Madam Crozy. 4 feet. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet, yellow-golden edge.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. 4 feet. Exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size. Green foliage.

Shenandoah. 4 feet. Salmon-pink flowers with ruby-red or bronze foliage.

Statue of Liberty. 5 to 7 feet tall. Blazing flame red flowers. Bronze foliage.

The President. 4 feet. Rich, glowing scarlet of immense size bloom. Large green leaves, strong grower.

Wyoming. 5 feet. A beautiful orange color. Bronze foliage.

Yellow King Humbert. 4 feet. Deep rich yellow, spotted and blotched bright red. Green foliage. Occasionally some plants will give a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower.

All varieties, postpaid: (Each 15c) (6 for 85c).

Dahlias for Gorgeous Flowers

On orders of six or more Dahlias we will allow 5% reduction in price. All postpaid.

Culture: Pick a sunny spot if possible and spade well. Do not use too much manure, for a small quantity goes far with the Dahlia. Then lay the root on its side about 4 inches from the surface. In covering, be sure to have the soil packed firmly about the tuber or roots; plant only when the soil is dry, then water sparingly.

Key—(PF), Peony Flowered. (D), Decorative. (C), Cactus. (HC), Hybrid-Cactus. (S), Show.

DAHLIAS.

Adirondack Sunset. (D). A very large, vivid scarlet shading to bright canary yellow at the base of petals.

Ailsa Belle (C). Raspberry red with a shade lighter on the reverse. Wonderful as a cut flower, very long stems.
(Each 75c).

Avalon (D). Pure clear yellow; the large flowers are very distinct and pleasing in shape, always full to the center.
(Each 30c).

Baby Keith (D). Peach, amber and rose red profuse bloomer. Ideal for cutting.
(Each 50c).

Bashful Giant (D). One of the largest Dahlias introduced. The immense blooms are excellent for exhibition, the color is apricot with golden shadings.
(Each 30c).

Blue River (D). Very large, bright mauve with decided blue shading. Stems splendid, profuse blooming.
(Each 50c).

Bon Ton (S). Ball shaped, deep garnet red.
(Each 30c).

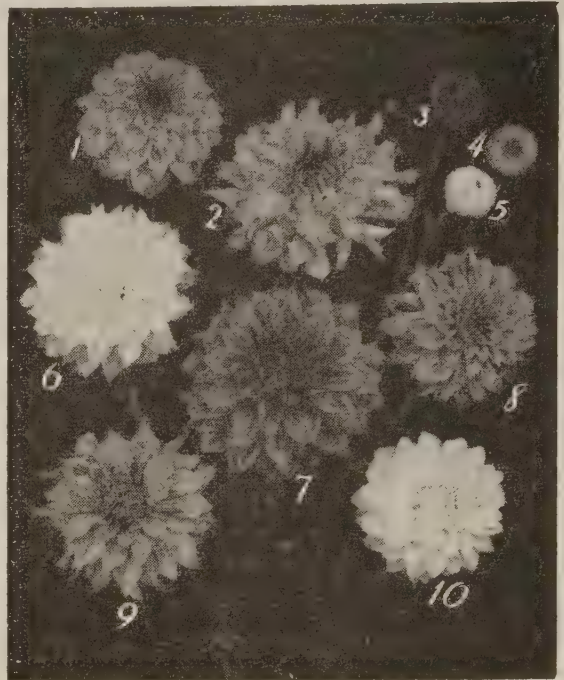
California Idol (I.D). One of the largest yellows grown. Has been and still is a great winner at the shows. Deep flowers with high full centers. Sturdy bush.
(Each 50c).

Chemar's Dahliamum (D). Large full apricot formed like a large Mum. Good branching bush with lots of bloom.
(Each \$1.00).

Chemar's Eureka (D). The best large white Dahlia for cutting, has a faint tinge of lavender at the center.
(Each 50c).

Clara Barton (D). Large flowers of a silvery orchid, reverse of petals deep lavender. The general effect is lavender.
(Each 30c).

Clara Carder (D). Cyclamen pink with a sheen of gold.
(Each 50c).



1. Jersey's Beauty
2. Jane Cowl
3. Little Donald
4. Bronze Papoose
5. Joe Fette

7. Jersey's Beacon
8. Mrs. I. de ver Warner
9. Kentucky
10. Jim Moore

6. Avalon

Commando (D). A clear shade of lavender or true phlox purple and very bright. Large clean flowers from 10 to 14 inches and held on long stiff stems. An achievement medal winner.
(Each \$1.00).

Gov. Heil (C). A beautiful combination color of orange and burnt orange towards the center, a free bloomer and good grower.
(Each 75c).

Jane Cowl (D). Buff and old gold blending to apricot and rose.
(Each 50c).

Jersey's Beauty (D). A most distinctive Dahlia of a rose pink color.
(Each 50c).

Jersey's Beacon (D). Immense flower of Chinese scarlet, reverse paler, nice stems.
(Each 30c).

Jim Moore (D). Primrose yellow with flushes of gold and salmon.
(Each 50c).

Kathleen Norris (D). 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Color true rose pink, a great bloomer and an excellent keeper.
(Each 50c).

Kemp's White Wonder (HC). A shaggy white, one of the largest of Dahlias, very robust plant and a good propagator.
(Each 50c).

Kentucky. A sport of Jersey Beauty. Bronze pink, good stem.
(Each 50c).

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$2.75

We will send postpaid, any ten, your selection, of our 30c each Dahlias, for \$2.75.

In a Variety of Colors and Shapes

- La Grand Manitou** (D). Purple streaked and mottled with crimson.
(Each 30c).
- Long Island Red** (PF). Scarlet.
(Each 50c).
- Mrs. C. D. Anderson** (S). Rich, clear purple of large size.
(Each 50c).
- Mrs. Carl Salbach** (D). Lavender pink.
(Each 30c).
- Mrs. Geo. Leboutillier** (D). One of the very best exhibition reds. Large flowers on long, fine stems. The color is a pleasing shade of deep crimson red. Highly recommended.
(Each 50c).
- Mrs. I. De Ver Warner** (D). Mauve pink.
(Each 30c).
- Nancy Ann Mitchell** (C). Color true, vivid scarlet with buff reverse which shows with revolution of petals. Profuse bloomer, well rounded growth. Foliage fine cut in keeping with bloom. Keeps well when cut.
(Each 75c).
- Omar Khayyam**. Very large Chinese red shading to bright orange. Strong grower.
(Each 50c).
- Palo Alto** (HC). Outstanding Dahlia of clear bright salmon shaded with gold. Stems tall and erect.
(Each 50c).
- Purple Manitou** (D). Extra large, clear purple. A sport from the popular La Grande Manitou; one of the best clear purples.
(Each 30c).
- Rose Fallon** (D). A very fine flower of pleasing shades of amber russet and salmon.
(Each 50c).
- Sagamore** (D). Color, amber gold, elusively shaded with a warm salmon rose and orange buff.
(Each 30c).
- The Fireman** (HC). Blooms are large, stems splendid and color is a very flashy shade of scarlet red with golden flushes. Very fine.
(Each 50c).
- Town Topic** (D). Magenta purple. Stems extra long, sometimes comes tipped with white.
(Each 75c).

Tower's Empire (HC). Graceful deep yellow flowers on clean growing bushes. Light green, lacy foliage.
(Each 50c).

White King (D). White, fairly good cut flower.
(Each 30c).

W. H. T. (D). Old rose.
(Each 50c).

POMPON DAHLIAS. These grow about 3 feet tall with small, formal flowers; excellent for cutting, lasting for days in hottest weather.

Little Belle. Deep rose pink.
(Each 30c).

Morning Mist. A fine newer variety that promises to be a general favorite both for commercial use and in the garden. The color is a rosy-lavender overlay on white base. It has long, strong stems and is a vigorous grower. Extra fine.
(Each 30c).

Edith Mueller. A beautiful two toned variety. Golden-orange at base and salmon-red at petal tips. The flowers are perfectly round and borne on long, strong stems. Very fine.
(Each 30c).

Little Snow White. Good white on fine stems.
(Each 30c).

Mary Munn. A fine pure lavender.
(Each 30c).

Rothou. Deep red and a favorite in this color. Long, strong stem and free flowering. Good commercial red.
(Each 30c).

Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, of excellent form and habit. The best of the yellows.
(Each 30c).

DAHLIA COLLECTION \$2.98

We are making a Special Offer of Twelve (12) good roots, our selection, all different colors, no two alike, for \$2.98, postpaid. This collection contains some of our finest varieties of which we have a surplus.

PEONIES

The culture of peonies is very easy and it does not require any certain soil, either sandy or heavy will do. The earth must be spaded deep. A little manure mixed in would not hurt. After your ground is in shape, plant the roots from 2 to 3 feet apart, covering the crown only 1 to 2 inches. Then give them plenty of water for best results. The best of the many varieties are those mentioned below. 3 to 5 eyes.

(E) denotes Early, (M) Midsummer, (L) Late.

Baroness Schroeder (L). Flesh to white.

Claire Duboise (L). Satiny pink.

Duchess de Nemours (E). Sulphur white.

Edulis Superba (E). Bright clear pink.

Felix Crousse (M). Ruby red.

Festiva Maxima (E). White.

Karl Rosenfield (M). Velvety crimson.

La Perle (M). Flesh.

Lord Kitchener (E). Cherry red.

Mme. Bramwell (M). Pink.

Mme. Breon. Flesh and lemon.

Monsieur Jules Elie (E). Lilac pink.

President Taft (M). Pink.

Richard Carvel (E). Bright crimson.

Above peonies: (Each 69c) (3 for \$1.90).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 15c).

Choice of red, white or pink peonies, unnamed varieties, good roots. (Each 49c) (3 for \$1.40).

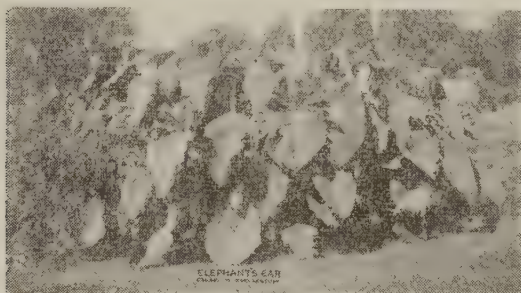
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 15c).

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING BULBS

The following bulbs should be started indoors if early blooms are desired and then transplanted. If not, plant out of doors when danger of freezing is past.

CALADIUM

Old time favorites for the flower garden. Grown for their colorful, large and unusual foliage. Best to plant indoors early in season and transplant to outside when danger of frost is past.



CALADIUM

ESCULENTUM. Sometimes called "Elephant Ear."

Very large leaves, dark waxy green bearing a resemblance to elephant's ears, on sturdy plants. Nice specimen for the flower garden.

FANCY LEAVED. Very colorful plant, grows somewhat smaller than Esculentum, but leaves are spotted and veined with brilliant and unusual coloring.

State variety wanted. (Each 29c) (3 for 80c) postpaid.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous Rooted. An old time favorite that is fast regaining its old popularity. Can be used as potted plants or in beds out of doors. For early blooms pot them indoors and transplant to the garden as soon as the weather permits. Dig them in the fall before freezing weather. It is necessary they be planted in a shady location. Camellia flowering, in colors, red, pink, bronze and yellow. 1¼ to 1½ inch bulbs.

(Each 35c) (3 for 98c) (Doz. \$3.19) postpaid.

TUBEROSES. Grown for their fragrant spikes of heavy waxy flowers. For best results, plant in pots early in season, leave in dark place and transplant to outdoors when weather is suitable. We are offering the most commonly grown, and an old standard of the garden.

Pearl. Dwarf and double. White. Very fragrant.

(Each 15c) (3 for 40c) (Doz. \$1.35) postpaid.

HEDGE PLANTS

Have a Permanent Living Fence Around Your Yard or Garden

PRIVET (Ligustrum). Besides being one of our best hedge plants, various species of privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen; of dense, compact habit. The flowers are fragrant and are followed by pretty sprays of different colored berries.

AMoor River (L. Amurense). A very hardy northern grown type, vigorously upright and tall growing. The leaves are dark green, somewhat lustrous, tardily deciduous. Makes a strong, bold hedge with quite conspicuous bloom in erect white panicles. 18 to 24 inches.

(Per 100 \$17.50) (50 at 100 rate) (25 for \$5.50).

Postage per 100, 45c; per 50, 29c; per 25, 18c.

EUROPEAN PRIVET (Vulgare). A very hardy and satisfactory variety. Heavy dark green foliage with white flowers followed by blue-black fruits. Growth is inclined to be more horizontal than some of the other varieties and fills in heavily from the ground up. Plant in single rows 9 to 10 inches apart. 12 to 18 in. 3 cane.

(Per 100 \$16.50) (50 at 100 rate) (25 for \$5.00).

Postage per 100, 45c; per 50, 29c; per 25, 18c.



PRIVET HEDGE

CLIMBING VINES

ALL VINES ON THIS PAGE ARE POSTPAID

Vines are used for many purposes, to hide unsightly fences, as shade, some are used to help prevent erosion on banks, and of course for decorative purposes. In our list you will find a suitable vine for almost any kind of planting. All plants two-year-old Number 1.

CLEMATIS

Clematis today are the most showy and effective of all the hardy climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of flower is concerned. Their exceedingly rapid growth makes them very valuable for pillars and trellises, pegged down for rockwork, old trees and stumps.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES. Blooms single, 4 to 5 inches diameter, petals deeply furrowed.

Jackmani. Velvety, violet-purple.

Mad. Ed. Andre. Crimson-red.

Henryi. Creamy white.

Ramona. Deep sky blue.

(Each 95c) (3 for \$2.75).

CRIMSON STAR. A very large clematis of the Jackmani type. Many large blooms and a vigorous grower. Very striking. Patented.

(Each \$1.40) postpaid.



CLEMATIS, Jackmani

WISTARIA

PURPLE SINENSIS. The long twining branches bear great sprays of glossy foliage, with very fragrant, deep blue flowers. 2-year No. 1, from blooming wood.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.65).

Multijuga. Long clusters deep blue flowers. Sometimes to 2 feet. Strong grower.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.90).

HONEYSUCKLE

HECKROTTI. Summer King. To 15 feet. Large, fragrant, flame red trumpets, lined with gold. Producing immense clusters from early summer to frost. Blooms first year of planting. Dark bluish green foliage, free from pests and disease. Hardy 2-year No. 1.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.45).

HALLIANA. Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory.

(Each 42c) (3 for \$1.15).

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Sem-pervirens). Trumpet shaped flowers from July to September. Slow growing but very showy.

(Each 54c) (3 for \$1.49).

GOLD FLAME. An everblooming honeysuckle, blooming from early summer to frost. The foliage is almost evergreen. Tubular flowers with recurving petals, flame red outside and bright yellow inside. Very fragrant and perfectly hardy.

(Each 85c) (3 for \$2.35).

IVY

BOSTON IVY. This is the variety that clings tightly to all surfaces, whether smooth or rough. Leaves are deep green, smaller than the other ivies. Does best in cool, partly shaded locations. 2-year-old plants.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.89).

SAINT PAULI. An improved Englemanni Ivy. Rapid grower, beautiful fall coloring with clinging tentacles like the Boston Ivy. 2-year No. 1 plants.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.80).

ASSORTED VINES

BITTERSWEET (Celastrus Scandens). A hardy, useful and ornamental vine. Can be planted in partial shade and thrives in common soils. Used as a cover for walls and trellises, and to stop erosion on steep banks. Yellow flowers in June, followed by bright orange and crimson fruits. 2-year-old No. 1 roots.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.65).

MADEIRA VINE. A beautiful, rapid-growing vine with dense foliage, white fragrant flowers. A hardy plant if protected during the winter. Strong tubers.

(Each 15c) (per doz. \$1.49).

SILVER LACE VINE (Polygonum Auberti). A rapid climber averaging 20 feet in a season, with fresh green foliage, lightly bronzed at the tips and a profusion of silvery, lacy flowers in erect sprays; most beautiful.

(Each 75c) (3 for \$2.00).

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia radicans). A splendid hardy climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August. Two-year-old.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.40).



TALISMAN

ROSES

PRICES ALL ROSES

(Except Patented Varieties)

95c Each

Three for \$2.75

Postage: (10c each; 3 for 18c)

YOUR CHOICE

Dozen \$9.90

Postage: 36c



PRESIDENT HOOVER

Here are two full pages of No. 1 Roses. When we say NUMBER ONE, we mean that the roses have strong unwaxed canes and a mass of vigorous roots containing many small fibrous roots that enable the plant to get the much needed start when first planted. We would also like to call your attention to the fact that early plantings bring early flowers. Hot weather plantings are never as good as when planted during the cooler spring weather.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

HYBRID TEA or H.T. roses are those that bloom intermittently during the summer, sometimes called "everblooming."

Roses are easily grown, but never plant them carelessly. Plant them in a hole that is large enough so as not to cramp the roots. Place the soil about the roots; add plenty of water and pack firmly. A little well-rotted manure, mixed with the soil, is very beneficial. Don't expect roses that are planted in April or May to start growing in a week or ten days; give them at least three weeks to start.

WHITE VARIETIES

CALEDONIA. One of the best whites. Long buds, large double lasting blooms.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Ivory white, high centered, double.

PINK VARIETIES

BETTY UPRICHARD. The outside a blend of deep toned carmine with coppery orange; interior mostly delicate salmon-pink. Sweet scented.

BRIARCLIFF. Large pointed buds, blooms of brilliant rose-pink; fragrant and long lasting.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Pure glowing pink, very double, tall grower. Delicately scented.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Shapely buds, double brilliant pink blooms. Profuse bloomer.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. Pure pink, heavy bloomer and very hardy. Double. One of the best for the rose garden.

LOS ANGELES. Long pointed buds, double blooms. Flame pink toned coral, golden base.

MME. BUTTERFLY. Fine, light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold at base of petals.

MISS ROWENA THOM. Enormous buds and blooms of fiery rose and mauve, shaded with old gold at the center, borne on long, strong stems.

PINK RADIANCE. Same habits of growth as the Red Radiance only pink in color.

YELLOW AND GOLD VARIETIES

GOLDEN DAWN. Lemon yellow buds heavily splashed with crimson. Well formed, sweet scented, large, double, sunflower yellow flowers.

GOLDEN RAPTURE. Lasting, well shaped buds, double blooms of rich yellow on long, strong stems.

JOANNA HILL. Good stems for cutting, long lasting buds. Double creamy yellow shaded bronzy pink in the center.

LUCIE MARIE. Very vigorous grower, fragrant, long pointed buds, double flowers, yellow shaded apricot cerise.

McGREDY'S YELLOW. A good hardy yellow. Double flowers of good size.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Profuse, pure yellow double blooms. Strong, bushy plants.

MRS. PIERRE S. Du PONT. Buds are reddish gold opening into beautiful yellow flowers.

SOEUR THERESE. A strong growing yellow, long pointed buds, which are perfect for cutting. Sometimes tinged scarlet.

VARIEGATED VARIETIES

AUTUMN. Vigorous grower with long, strong stems. Blooms of rich burnt orange, yellow and red.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. Golden yellow buds. Yellow and copper-scarlet blooms. When the flower is open the inside of the petal is a fiery red, and the outside a rich gold. Disease resistant. A fine spicy scented rose.

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA. A popular variety, large pointed buds of copper-apricot with glossy foliage. Grows tall and well shaped.

HINRICH GAEDE. Copper-orange blooms with bright glossy foliage.

MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD. High centered buds, double blooms with long stems. Shading from shell pink at edges to buff and orange in center.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. Large double blooms of creamy yellow tinted with flame pink. Long stems.

TALISMAN. A favorite of rich yellow and rose red. Good stems for cutting.

We Recommend These Varieties

RED VARIETIES

- AMERICAN BEAUTY.** Deep pink to soft carmine. Delicate veining of dark red on petals. Fragrant.
- AMI QUINARD.** Strong grower, heavy bloomer. One of the darkest reds; velvety crimson-maroon.
- E. G. HILL.** Large, extremely double, lasting deep scarlet, vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.
- ETOILE DE HOLLAND.** Large dark velvety red. Very fragrant and a heavy bloomer.
- GRENOBLE.** Crimson buds on long stems opening into large brilliant red flowers. Vigorous and hardy.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.** Intensely fragrant, dark scarlet and a continuous bloomer. Hardy in cold sections and a free grower.
- HADLEY.** An old-time favorite of large, double dark crimson blooms. Lovely form and perfume.
- HOOSIER BEAUTY.** Glowing deep scarlet with extremely dark shadings. Vigorous upright grower and a profuse continuous bloomer. Long stems.
- MARGARET McGREDY.** Large long buds. Very double fragrant blossoms. Rich shade oriental red passing to carmine rose. Vigorous.
- McGREDY'S SCARLET.** Bright scarlet, orange yellow at base of petals. Fragrant double flowers.
- RED RADIANCE.** Always in bloom with large round blossoms of deep rose red. Strong canes bearing until frost.
- RED TALISMAN.** Same as Talisman but a red.

U. S. PATENT ROSES

- BLAZE.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 10.) Hardy everblooming climber, with the beautiful scarlet shades of Paul's Scarlet climber, but a much heavier bloomer. (Each \$1.50) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- CHATTER.** (Pat. No. 739.) A Floribunda type with bright crimson blossoms on 18 inch plants. Very free and continuous bloomer, double and doesn't burn. Forms a good head of 20 to 30 blooms per stem. (Each \$1.25) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- COUNTESS VANDAL.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 38.) Long pointed bud, upright stems. Color combination can hardly be described, pink, copper, gold, and salmon. (Each \$1.50) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- CRIMSON GLORY.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 105.) Perfectly formed blooms, intense vivid crimson, soft velvety sheen. (Each \$1.50) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- DIAMOND JUBILEE.** (P.A.F.) Honeycomb yellow or buff-orange with a touch of orange-yellow at the base of petals. Large, beautiful, high-centered, and long lasting blossoms. Free bloomer and hardy. (Each \$2.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 581.) Long buds. Flower large double, delft rose, slightly bronze at base. Continuous bloomer. (Each \$1.50) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- ECLIPSE.** (Pat. No. 172.) Slender tapering buds opening into pure yellow blossoms. Blooms heavily on vigorous well branched plants. (Each \$1.35) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.

- GOLDEN CLIMBER.** (Pat. No. 28.) The outstanding yellow climber. Hardy, free flowering, fragrant. (Each \$1.50) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 664.) Long, large pointed buds, opening to Empire to lemon yellow blooms on long stems. Vigorous and abundant bloomer. (Each \$2.00) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- MARY MARGARET McBRIDE.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 537.) Long pointed buds. Large, high-centered, double blooms of deep salmon pink, overlaid with touch of gold at base. Excellent for cut flowers. (Each \$1.50) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- MIRANDY.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 632.) Long ovoid buds opening to very double blooms of maroon red. Long lasting and of penetrating fragrance. (Each \$2.50) postage each, 10c, 3 for 18c.
- SAN FERNANDO.** (Pat. Pend.) Long pointed red bud to 2¼ in. Single stem. Well formed blooms with a lasting fragrance. Heavy dark green foliage. (Each \$2.00) postage each, 10c, 3 for 18c.
- SNOWBANK.** (Pl. Pat. No. 279.) A floribunda with white flowers on heavily branched plants. Heavy bloomer. (Each \$1.25) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- TEXAS CENTENNIAL.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 162.) Bright vermilion red with light tone of gold at base. Petals lighter red at center gradually toning to deep rich pink as the bloom ages. (Each \$1.25) postage each 10c, 3 for 18c.
- WILL ROGERS.** (H.T.) (Pat. No. 256.) Dark velvety maroon, very fragrant, double. Strong, vigorous plants with dark green foliage. Good cut flowers. (Each \$1.25) postage each, 10c, 3 for 18c.

Miscellaneous Roses

- AUSTRIAN COPPER.** Blooms single copper red. Reverse yellow. Very hardy.
- PINKIE.** Very small dwarf plant, growing 8 to 10 inches tall with sweet scented apple blossom pink flowers. As the buds open the petals curve back. A heavy bloomer. (Each \$1.25) postage each, 10c, 3 for 18c.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.** (H.P.) An old time June rose that needs no description. Very hardy and of rugged growth. Double pink blooms on good stems.
- PAUL NEYRON.** (H.P.) A hardy June rose. Profuse bloomer of double pink blooms. An oldtimer.

Polyantha or Sweetheart Roses

Many Small Clustered Blooms on Bushy Plants

- Used for planting of borders, hedges, etc., where the effect of mass coloring is desired throughout the season.
- EDITH CAVELL.** Brilliant scarlet.
- ELSIE POULSON.** Bright rose pink flowers.
- GLORIA MUNDI.** Very double. Orange scarlet.
- GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR.** Bright orange scarlet.
- LAFAYETTE IMPROVED.** Clusters of bright cherry crimson blossoms.
- POULSON'S YELLOW.** Pure yellow.

For climbing roses see page 56

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Ornamental shrubs look better when planted three or more of a kind grouped together, if the size of the plot will permit. They are suitable for border planting around the walks and lawns and also the low growing varieties for foundation planting around the house and porch. To make it easier to select shrubs for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

"T" denotes shrubs 12 to 15 feet.

"L" denotes shrubs 8 to 12 feet.

"D" denotes shrubs 2 to 3 feet.

"M" denotes shrubs 6 to 8 feet.

"S" denotes shrubs 3 to 6 feet.

BARBERRY

JAPANESE (*Berberis Thunbergi*) (D). A very popular low hedge plant of great hardiness; flowers followed by bright red berries that remain on plant until February. Foliage small dark green, turning to brilliant colors in fall. Effective for use in edging shrubbery or in masses. Transplants 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 49c) (3 for \$1.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

NEW RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY (D). Similar in all respects to the green-leaved, but the foliage is of rich, lustrous bronzy red. It should be planted in a sunny exposure to bring out and retain its full red color.

(Transplants 15-18 in. 69c) (3 for \$1.90).

(Transplants 18-24 in. 95c) (3 for \$2.70).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia*) (S). A very beautiful shrub, with long graceful stems terminating in tapering panicles of rich colored flowers. Although hardy, it will freeze down in Colorado and it is best to cover the roots with leaves or manure to insure a heavier growth the next season. They will bloom from June until frost.

Concord. A new dark red *Buddleia* with blood red eye shading lighter to edge of petals. Strong spikes.

No. 1 (Each 69c) (3 for \$2.00).

Dubonnet. New dark wine flowers on large, firm spikes.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Empire Blue. (Pat. No. 557). A beautiful shade of blue, being an Aster-blue with a delicate tone. Almost a Royal Blue.

(Each 75c) postage, 10c.

Fortune (Pat. No. 206). Pure lilac flowers with brilliant orange eye on large round sprays to 2 feet long. Good cut flowers. Deep dark green foliage.

(Each 75c) postage, 10c.

Royal Red (Pat. No. 556). A new variety producing an abundance of round sprays 18 to 24 inches long. Rich dark purple, showing almost red when displayed under artificial light. Grow 4 to 6 feet tall with deep leathery green foliage.

(Each 75c) postage, 10c.

COTONEASTER (*Acutifolia*) (M). Growing from 6 to 8 feet in height, this perfectly hardy shrub makes an ideal foundation or full sun plant. Has graceful arching branches, colorful fall foliage and black berries that hang on well into the winter. 2 to 3 ft. shrubs.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.20).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

DOGWOOD

CORNUS, Alba Siberica (M). Red stemmed. Clusters of white flowers, succeeded by fall crop of white berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter. 2 to 3 ft.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.20).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDENTWIG, Stolonifera Lutea (M). Yellow stemmed. Clusters of white flowers, stems and branches are yellow.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.20).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

EUONYMUS

ALATUS, Winged Burning Bush (L). Small yellow flowers in June. Bark has the appearance of cork, with clean cut edges. Beautiful, intense bronze foliage in autumn. 3 to 4 ft.

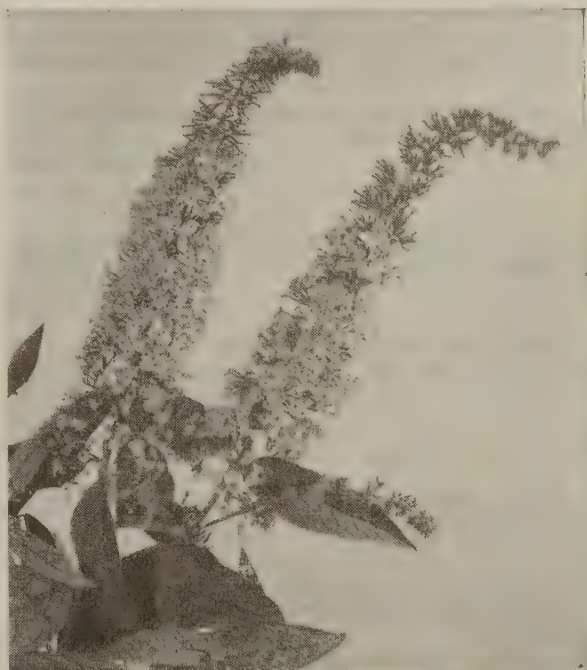
(Each \$1.69) (3 for \$4.50).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ATROPURPUREA (T). Hardy, vigorous shrub or small tree growing 12 to 15 feet. Produces an abundance of scarlet berries and very attractive bronzy foliage in the fall. 3 to 4 ft.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).



BUDDLEIA

TO IMPROVE YOUR LANDSCAPE

ELDER

Although the elders are attractive in flower and fruit, they are chiefly grown for their beautiful leaves, which make admirable fillers among other shrubs. Being rather tall growing and of robust habit, their use should be confined to backgrounds, screens or tall hedges.

AMERICAN ELDER (*S. canadensis*) (L). Immense flat-topped cymes of white flowers in early summer, followed in August and September by luscious black fruits—the source of Mother's "Elderberry Pie." 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.49).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN ELDER (*S. nigra aurea*) (L). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this European Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white in flat-topped cymes. Grows naturally 10 to 15 feet but can be pruned into neat, compact little bush. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.49).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

GOLDEN BELL

FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS (M). This splendid spring flowering shrub is one of the earliest to bloom. The golden yellow flowers burst out close to the yellow stems and are followed by glossy green foliage. Branches slightly drooping. Hardy and easy to grow. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.49).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

HONEYSUCKLE

TARTARIAN LONICERA (M). The upright honeysuckle have bright and fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries that last through the early fall. Make very desirable and attractive shrubs. Very hardy. Ultimate height 6 to 8 feet. Separate colors, white, deep rose-pink and red. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

KOROLKOUSI HONEYSUCKLE. A blue leaf honeysuckle, blooming with numerous small white flowers along the entire stem, followed by small yellow fruits. Light caned, quite branchy and slightly weeping. Ultimate height 6 to 8 feet. 18 to 24 inches.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.90).

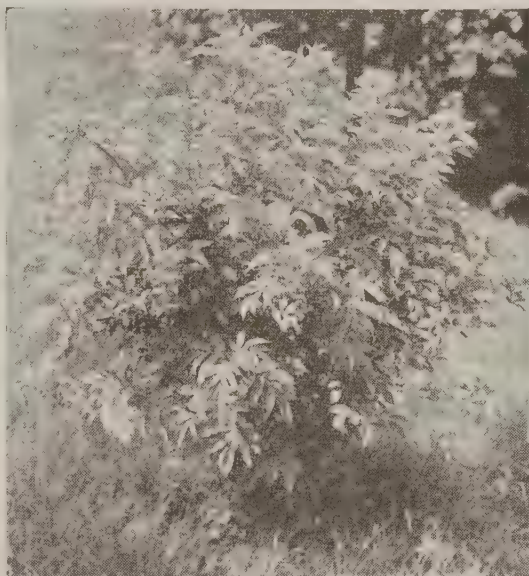
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

HYDRANGEA

ABOESCENS GRANDIFLORA or HILLS OF SNOW (S). This hardy American shrub grows 4 to 6 feet high and is one of the finest of this class of plants. The blooms are of largest size, or pure snow-white and the foliage is finely finished. Blooms after all the early shrubs from June until August. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$3.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).



GOLDEN ELDER

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (S). A good one to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely when other flowers are falling in the fall. Blossoms open white, assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side and drooping gracefully of their own weight. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$3.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

HYPERICUM

AUREUM (Golden St. Johnswort). 4 ft. Hardy shrub with bright yellow flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

LILAC (*Syringa*)

DR. BREITANSCHNEIDER (L). Of hardy upright growth, with attractive large leaves. Fine for backgrounds. Beautiful lavender flowers, after early lilacs are through blooming. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.75).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

CHINESE (*Rothomagensis*) (M). Has small, slightly pointed leaves, on slender, straight branches. Reddish purple flowers are borne in loose panicles a little later than the common purple variety. Free blooming and very hardy. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.15).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

HUNGARIAN (*Syringa Josikaea*) (M). Beautiful deep violet colored blossoms in June. Of tree-like growth with dark shiny green leaves.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.75).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

PURPLE (*Syringa Vulgaris*) (M). Lilac flowers which are of a delightful fragrance and borne in magnificent clusters in May. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Select and Plant SHRUBS



ROSE OF SHARON

LILACS (Syringa)—Continued.

VILLOSA (M). Large panicles of violet flowers shaded a pronounced pink. Blooms in June. Very bushy.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.75).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

FRENCH LILACS. Named varieties. Hardy hybrids. Chosen for their attractive flowers of different colors and foliage. The letter (D) denotes double and the letter (S) single types of blossoms.

Charles Joly (D). Reddish purple.

Ludwig Spaeth (S). Dark purple.

Pres. Grevy (D). Bluish lilac.

Choice of above: (Each \$1.19).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

BOUQUET BLANC (S). A fine variety for borders or foreground, also used as a hedge. Very fragrant, double flowers three-quarters to one inch across, all along the stem. White blossoms during June in the western states. 4 to 5 feet at maturity. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.75).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

CORONARIUS (L). Blooms in May, in very graceful sprays, slightly scented. Good for tall screens. Milk white flowers, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.45).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIRGINAL (M). This variety of Mock Orange is very popular. The bush does grow moderately tall, the flowers are large, semi-double, sweetly scented. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each \$1.39) (3 for \$3.90).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

PHYSOCARPUS

OPULIFOLIUS NANA (Dwarf Ninebark). Dwarf, dense growth, beautiful foliage, white flowers in May and June followed by many small red pods. Very hardy, growing 4 to 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ROSE ACACIA

ROBINIA HISPIDA A medium sized shrub growing 4 to 6 feet. Spreading growth, branches covered with soft spines. Sweet pea-like flowers of rose or pale purple in June. 3 to 4 feet size.

(Each \$1.20) (3 for \$3.20).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ROSE OF SHARON

ALTHEA (Hibiscus Syriacus) (S). One of the best known shrubs with handsome, plain and variegated foliage. Used for screens, group and specimen planting. Large, double, rose-like flowers in bloom from August until frost. Colors red, pink, purple, blue and white. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.75).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

SPIREA

All of the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still avoid the monotony of repetition.

ANTHONY WATERER (D). Beautiful dark, small foliage; dense rounded growth; and large, brilliant, rosy crimson corycombs; of long blooming season. At its best in midsummer. Much used for foundation plantings and low borders. 15 to 18 inches.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ARGUTA (Snowgarland) (S). A hardy spirea blooming a week to ten days earlier than the Van Houttei variety. When in bloom it is covered with pure white flowers; foliage fine and feathery. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

BILLIARDI (S). A strong grower; dull green foliage, dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Bloom during July and August and occasionally during the fall. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.29).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

FROEBELI (D). Similar to Anthony Waterer; grows a little taller; the flowers are more of a rose-pink and bloom from June until fall. On account of its purplish bronze foliage, it is extensively planted for color effect. 18 to 24 inches.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

For Continuous Summer Bloom

PRUNIFOLIA (True Bridal Wreath). A dainty shrub but hardy. Perfectly formed double white flowers along the stems. A profuse and graceful bloomer a little later than Van Houttei. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.90).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VAN HOUTTEI (S). This is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.80).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Hedging size, 18 to 24 inches, 23c each.

(10 for \$2.10) Postage: (17c).

SUMAC (Rhus)

STAGHORN SUMAC (Typhina) (L). A large shrub or tree. Furry branches, greenish flowers in June and July. Foliage turns crimson and purple in the fall. Followed by crimson berries. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.85).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

TAMARIX

HISPIDA (Kashgar Tamarix) (L). Feathery, silvery foliage. Bright coral pink blooms during July. This variety remains in bloom longer than others and is very hardy. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

TETRANDA PURPUREA (L). Hardy shrub with purple branches and green foliage; delicate pink blooms in large panicles during July and sometimes in late August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 89c) (3 for \$2.55).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

VIBURNUM

DENTATUM (Arrowwood) (L). Large bushy shrub. Heart shaped leaves, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The handsome creamy white flowers are followed by blue-black berries. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 59c) (3 for \$1.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree) (T). Dark green foliage which stays until late fall. Single white flowers followed by red fruits changing to black. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 65c) (3 for \$1.75).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

Special Offer

One each variety of Spirea listed pages 66 and 67, 6 Varieties, \$3.95, postpaid.

OPULUS (Highbush Cranberry) (L). A tall flowering shrub bearing its balls of white flowers in great profusion during May and June. Clusters of scarlet fruit appear in the fall and stay on during the winter. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

OPULUS STERILIS (Snowball) (L). The old-fashioned snowball. Large, double, pure white flowers in May. A heavy bloomer. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

WEIGELA

NEWPORT RED (S). Red flowered. A charming new Weigela. A profusion of brilliant crimson flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

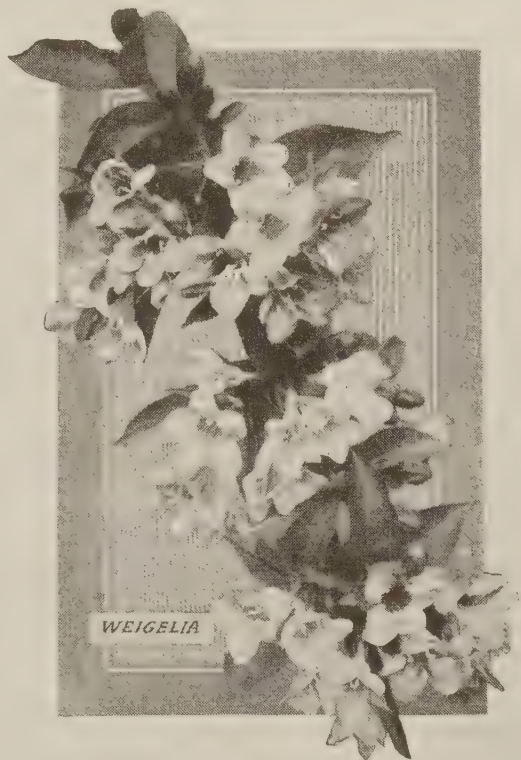
(Each \$1.10) (3 for \$2.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).

ROSEA (Pink Weigela) (S). An exceedingly pretty variety with pink flowers in May and June. 18 to 24 inches.

(Each 69c) (3 for \$1.95).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 17c).



EVA RATHKE

ORNAMENTAL TREES

NOTE: We divide ornamental trees into two classes—those suitable for street planting, Class "A"; those suitable for lawns, Class "B". Those that can be used for either are marked "AB". For large lawns many of the "A" class are desirable; note the letter after each variety.

Many people are realizing nowadays that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive looking grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. There is an ornamental deciduous tree for almost every purpose, whether for shade, for hiding objectionable sights, or for beauty, or utility. Our list comprises all those varieties which are well adapted to our western climate. You will find many interesting trees suitable for your individual tastes.

The ornamental trees **cannot be sent by parcel post** as they are too large. Consequently we are quoting them net prices and they will be sent to you express or freight charges collect.

ASH

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN (B). Hardy tree; head dense and regular, beautiful fernlike green foliage; covered with clusters of bright red berries from August till winter. Needs fall watering. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$2.89).

BIRCH

EUROPEAN WHITE. A hardy tree with smooth white bark and handsome foliage. Thrives well in most any soil. Very attractive and ornamental. To further insure their growing we handle birch trees balled and burlapped in moss. 6 to 8 foot trees.

(Each \$2.40).

ELM

AMERICAN (Ulmus Americana). Easily distinguished by its wide arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Yellow or brown in the fall. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.45) (3 for \$3.90).

CHINESE (Pumila). The Chinese Elm has gained in favor more rapidly than any other shade tree, due to its extreme hardiness, rapid growth and ability to withstand severe drought conditions. Brought from northern China, it is well adapted to our western climate. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.45) (3 for \$3.90).

Chinese Elm Seedlings. Good, sturdy stock, 2 to 3 feet.

(Per 100, \$4.95). Postage: (45c).

(Per 1000, express or freight, \$42.50).

MOLINE ELM. A tall growing tree that is very fine for street and drive planting. Large leaves of a beautiful green shade. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.90) (3 for \$5.50).

HACKBERRY

HACKBERRY (Celtis Occidentalis). A rapid growing and desirable shade tree of spreading growth. Leaves to 5 inches long, toothed, bright green.

Orange red or dark red fruit. Very sturdy, limbs seldom broken by wind or heavy snows. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$1.95).

HONEY LOCUST

HONEY LOCUST (Gleditsia Triacanthos, Inermis).

A thornless Honey Locust that is very hardy and will do in most any kind of soil. Not affected by borers or drought. Fragrant yellow flowers the latter part of May, followed by long twisted seed pods to 1½ feet long. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$2.40).

LINDEN

AMERICAN, Tilia Americana. This tall, stately tree with its large shining leaves makes an ideal street tree. Sweetly scented yellowish-green flowers in July. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$2.30).

MAPLE

AMUR (Acer Ginnala). Dwarf Maple growing 20 feet. A graceful shrub or small tree. Grows easily, fine for backgrounds or coverage. Leaves shiny on top and paler underneath. Fragrant yellow flowers in panicles. Foliage turns red in the fall. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$2.20) (3 for \$5.90).

NORWAY (Platanoides) (A). A hardy tree, of symmetrical but spreading growth, often 40 feet in height. Roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close to the trunk. Fine for park or street planting. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$2.60).

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE (AB). The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons but are especially fine in spring when their gleaming red and purple contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow. 6 to 8 feet, branched.

(Each \$3.95).

SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE (A). A hardy, rapid growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.60) (3 for \$4.20).

SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE. Splendid ornamental tree, very hardy, not particular as to soil. Spreading habit of growth and fairly rapid grower. Cut leaves, silvery white underneath. Foliage turns bright orange or scarlet in autumn. 6 to 8 feet branched.

(Each \$3.25).

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE (AB). One of the best cut or dissected leaved trees, of rapid growth. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$2.19).

POPLAR

CAROLINA POPLAR (Norway Variety) (A). A type of cottonless cottonwood, unexcelled for quick growth and effect. Gives an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.35) (3 for \$3.50).

FOR SHADE AND BEAUTY

OAK

RED (*Quercus Rubra*). A hardy oak with beautiful foliage which turns to red in autumn. Unsurpassed for park or street planting. Best to water well in fall. 5 to 6 feet.

(Each \$2.59) (3 for \$6.90).

RED BUD

CERCIS CANADENSIS. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Produces a wealth of reddish-pink flowers in early spring. Forms a broad head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that turn pale yellow in the fall. 5 to 6 foot size.

(Each \$2.65) (3 for \$7.40).

RUSSIAN OLIVE

ELAEAGNUS AUGUSTIFOLIA (AB). A very hardy and handsome tree, growing 8 to 12 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by silvery fruits. Also used as shrub.

18 to 24 inches, hedging size: (\$6.95 per 100) (50 at 100 rate) (10 for 90c).

4 to 5 ft. size. (Each \$1.25) (3 for \$3.50).

WILLOWS

PUSSY WILLOW. A small tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, handsome in flower; greatly esteemed by reason of extreme earliness. 4 to 5 feet.

(Each \$1.19) (3 for \$3.19).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

CUT-LEAVED WEeping BIRCH (B). One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, with graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut-leaved foliage make it one of the most attractive trees. It is especially ornamental. 5 to 6 feet or 6 to 8 feet.

5 to 6 feet (Each \$3.25).

6 to 8 feet (Each \$4.40).

WEeping WILLOW (*Niobe*) (B). A handsome tree, slender leaves, green above, silver beneath. The twigs and bark tinged dark red. 6 to 8 feet.

(Each \$1.75).

FLOWERING TREES

ALMOND FLOWERING (M). A small spring flowering tree or shrub; blooming very gaily before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact. Slender branches completely hidden by beautiful double flowers when in bloom. Pink or white. 2 to 3 feet.

(Each 98c) (3 for \$2.65).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

CRAB (Flowering *Malus*)

BECHTEL'S (Double) (T). Makes a well formed medium sized tree, perfectly hardy. Beautiful double, delicate pink blooms. Fragrant. 4 to 5 feet.

(Each \$2.20).

HOPA. (Red Flowering Crab) (T). Of upright growth and very attractive foliage. It grows a little taller than the Bechtel's. Covered with cerise red colored flowers during April. Edible fruit, red inside and out and very good for making jellies. If not picked fruit will hang on until late autumn. Very hardy and free from disease.

5 to 6 feet size: (Each \$2.10) (3 for \$5.95).

6 to 8 foot size. (Each \$2.49) (3 for \$6.80).

HAWTHORN

PAUL'S SCARLET THORN. (*Oxyacantha Pauli*) A variety of English Hawthorn that is hardy for our western climate. Grows 12 to 15 feet tall, erect and well foliated. When established will produce a mass of beautiful, round, bright scarlet double flowers in June, followed by small seed pods.

5 to 6 feet size. (Each \$2.95).

Postage: (Each 15c).

FLOWERING QUINCE

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Sometimes used for hedging. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each 79c) (3 for \$2.19).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 25c).

PRUNUS (Ornamental Plums)

CISTENA (M). A small treelike shrub. The young branches are a dark purple and the leaves a lustrous crimson changing to a dark purple. Dwarf habit of growth. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each \$1.49) (3 for \$4.20).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 22c).

PRUNUS NEWPORT. A large shrub, habits of growth like the Cistena, but growing larger. Bronze or reddish tipped leaves, well foliated. Does very well in most locations and very hardy. Fine specimen shrub or as a hedge. 4 to 5 feet size.

(Each \$1.90) (3 for \$5.25).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 24c).

PADUS COMMUTATA (May Day Tree) (T). Early blooms of clear white flowers in clusters. Fruit edible. Can be grown tree or bush form. Very hardy. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each \$1.29).

Postage: (15c).

PERSICA (Red Flowering Peach). Red double flowers to 2 inches across in advance of foliage. 4 to 5 feet.

(Each \$1.75) (3 for \$4.95).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 22c).

TRILOBA. A hardy shrub or small tree growing 8 to 10 feet, that will do well in most any territory. Double pink flowers in May before leaves appear. Attractive green foliage, turning red in fall. 3 to 4 feet.

(Each \$1.49) (3 for \$4.20).

Postage: (Each 15c) (3 for 22c).

TREE FRUITS



DWARF APPLE TREES

We have been able to secure a limited amount of dwarf type apple trees in a number of varieties. They are particularly desirable for those people whose planting space is limited. They are dwarf in height, do not spread over space as the standard varieties. Trees are more easily sprayed and trimmed, and the fruit begins at an earlier period in their life. Ultimate height 10 to 12 feet. Close examination will disclose two grafts just above the roots on dwarf trees. **DO NOT** plant with top graft below the surface of the ground.

We are able to list the following in 9/16 to 11/16 inch caliper:

DWARF VARIETIES ONLY

Dark Red Delicious.....	each	\$2.09
Northern Spy.....	3 for	5.95
Jonathan	All varieties,	
Wealthy	Postage, ea....	.11
	3 for.....	.18

4-N-ONE APPLE TREES

4-N-ONE trees, as the name implies, are apple stocks that have been grafted with 4 or more varieties of apples on the same tree. They are satisfactory for the people having a limited space for trees and wanting more than one kind of apple. You will find them as hardy as the types with a single graft of the same name. They are grafted with grafts of Yellow Transparent, Red Delicious, Jonathan, Red McIntosh, Wealthy or Rome Beauty. We are unable to tell which of the types will be on each tree, but each tree will have 4 varieties from the above list.

4 to 4½ foot size: (Each \$2.60).

Postage: (Each 15c).

We are listing only the varieties that have proven a success in the West, and we know that with the proper care and attention that is due to any tree, a crop of fruit will result from any one of the many we have listed.

As soon as you receive your shipment remove the packing, sprinkle the roots and heel the bundle in moist ground. In planting, take out only a few trees or shrubs at a time and never allow them to lie exposed to the air and sun at any time. Dig the hole large enough to admit all the roots in the natural position, keeping the surface and the sub-soil separate. In filling in, sift the best soil in around the roots. When most of the soil is filled in, pour in the water to wash the soil around the roots, then pile up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. After this the tree or shrubs should only be watered when the soil gets dry about 2 or three inches below the surface. A mulch around the base of the tree, 2 or 3 inches thick, is very beneficial.

PRICES

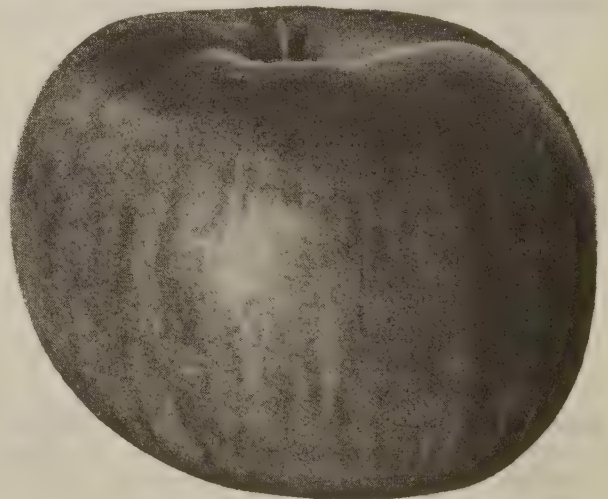
Prices do not include prepayment or postage except where noted. For your convenience we have shown the amount of postage to allow. If it takes more than the amount stated, we pay the difference. If it takes less than the amount stated, we return the balance.

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow, white fleshed, tender and sub-acid; ripens early during the summer. Very productive.

RED JUNE. Mid-season bearer. Hardy, good cooking apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early to ripen; pale yellow when fully ripe, of medium size, tender and good; free-growing and fruitful. Its early fruit is always welcomed.



WEALTHY

APPLES AND PLUMS

AUTUMN APPLES

MAIDEN BLUSH. Medium size, round, flushed with red or creamy yellow. Very handsome. Tender flesh.

WEALTHY. The most popular early variety known; heavy producer of medium size red apples. One of the finest early eating or cooking varieties; everyone should plant Wealthy apples.

RED DUCHESS. A large sized red apple. Very juicy and a heavy yielder. Ripens in late summer. One of the best for Colorado.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS, RED. A most wonderful apple of unusually fine flavor; originated in our western country. The fruit is large, of a brilliant dark red color; juicy, crisp and melting. Heavy cropper.

JONATHAN. The old standby—heavy producer, brilliant red, sweet and juicy; excellent keeper.

McINTOSH RED. An old reliable that does well in our western climate. Good keeper, large and hardy.

NORTHERN SPY, RED. A large, hardy variety and a good keeper. Also a good commercial apple as well as for home use. Makes good shade tree.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Larger and more prolific than the old Winesap. Rich, dark red; fine grained and juicy. Well adapted to our western soils and climate.

ROME BEAUTY. Extra large; yellow with crimson cheek; juicy, bears heavily.

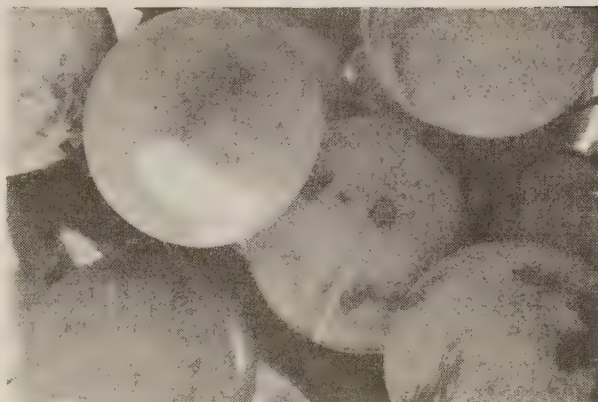
CRAB APPLES

DOLGO. A very hardy and desirable crab. The fruit is a fiery red and very good for making jellies. It bears an abundance of fruit at an early age. Also can be used as an ornamental tree.

FLAME. A hardy Minnesota seedling producing dense masses of white blossoms shaded a light pink. Fruits are small, brilliantly colored. A heavy bearer.

HYSLOP. Large size, beautiful dark crimson, hangs in clusters. Fine for preserving. Very well known. **Not available.**

FLORENCE. Very good medium size crab originating in Minnesota. Fruit acid, carmine color, flesh yellowish and firm. Excellent for cooking and making jellies. Early bearer.



WANETA

PLUMS

The plum may not be so important as some other fruits, but it is gaining in popularity every year and has been planted extensively the past few years. As it is a native fruit it grows easily and is a great bearer and should have a place in every orchard.

BLUE DAMSON. An old favorite and well known. Fine for preserves. Hardy, heavy bearer. Free stone. Available in 11/16 size only.

GREEN GAGE. Good size fruit, green meat and of good flavor for canning or eating.

ITALIAN PRUNE. Very well known and widely planted. Oblong shape, almost black skin and yellowish-green flesh. Freestone.

***OPATA.** A hardy Hansen hybrid, on native root. Purplish-red fruit and bears early.

STANLEY PRUNE. A dark blue-skin, green fleshed prune. Sweet and delightful flavor. Flesh turns to reddish tint when ripe. Good canner.

SUPERIOR. Large, red fruit and very hardy. Has been tried and proven very successful in Colorado. A good plum for both canning and eating fresh. Can furnish 11/16 size only.

***UNDERWOOD.** Large red fruit, very small pit, hardy and fine flavor. Ripening latter part of July. Freestone.

***WANETA.** This wonderful large plum of Professor Hansen's production is the most delicious of all plums. It is hardy and very prolific, fruit of largest size, deep red color and a delicious flavor.

*On native roots.

PRICES OF APPLES AND CRAB APPLES—ALL VARIETIES

Size, 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:	Postage	
1 tree	\$.85	\$.17
3 trees	2.35	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up, NOT MAILABLE account size:		
1 tree	\$1.25	
3 trees	3.50	

PRICES OF PLUMS ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:	Postage	
1 tree	\$1.40	\$.17
3 trees	3.95	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper, NOT MAILABLE account size:		
1 tree	1.90	
3 trees	5.40	

FRUITS—FOR HOME OR ORCHARD

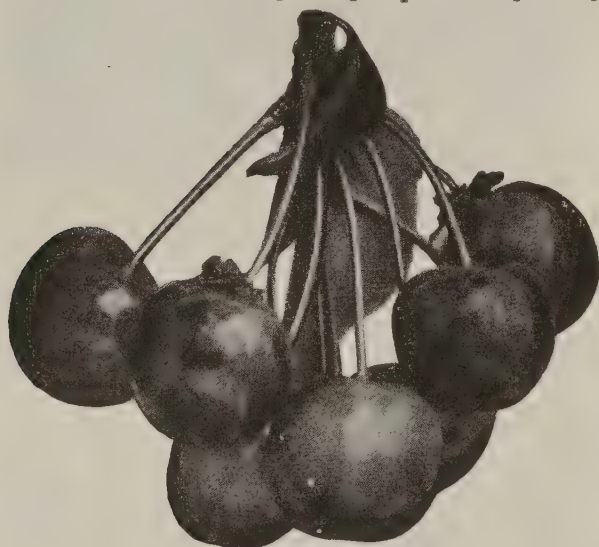
APRICOT

CHINESE APRICOT. Best general purpose apricot. Well colored and ripens from outside in. Medium size, round, with red blush when ripe. Used extensively on Western Slope of Colorado and in Utah.

MANCHU. Hardy, good grower and well foliated. Slightly smaller than Chinese apricot. Ripens with red blush, good eating fruit.

11/16 size in either of above varieties: (Each \$1.95) (3 for \$5.70).

Too large for mailing except by severe pruning.



EARLY RICHMOND

CHERRIES

More satisfaction can be had from Cherry trees than any other trees. They are a beautiful sight from blossom to fruit and very seldom fail to produce; every farm, garden or ranch should have cherries. They do not demand much attention.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND (Pie Cherry). A reliable old standard, with bright red fruit of medium size, very productive.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy and rich. Tree is dwarf midseason.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Larger and finer than the Richmond and one of the finest flavored cherries in this class; valuable for canning and preserving.

PRICES OF SOUR CHERRIES ALL VARIETIES

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$1.65	\$.17
3 trees	4.65	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up.		
NOT MAILABLE:		
1 tree	\$2.10	
3 trees	5.90	

SWEET CHERRIES

In planting sweet cherries, one Black Tartarian should be planted to every four or five of other varieties of sweet cherries as the former acts as pollenizer for the latter, and they will not bear without the help of the Black Tartarian. All of the sweet cherries we list have the same blossoming period.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, black; sweet and juicy. Bears in June.

BING. One of the largest of the sweet cherries. Flesh firm and juicy. Tree is a strong grower and producer. July bearer.

LAMBERT. Large dark red, wonderful flavor. Bears later than either of above varieties.

PRICES OF SWEET CHERRIES ALL VARIETIES

Size, 9/16 in. caliper and up.		Postage
1 tree	\$1.90	\$.15
3 trees	5.50	.24

HANSEN'S BUSH CHERRY. A very useful as well as ornamental shrub. A mass of white flowers in the early spring, followed by fruits, cherry-flavored but plum shaped. Foliage quite decorative in the fall, turning to red and bronze.

3 to 4 feet (Each 85c) (3 for \$2.40).

Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

PEACHES

ELBERTA. Large, juicy freestone peach that adapts itself to various soils. Fine flavor and a good one for canning. Ripens about mid-September.

HALEHAVEN. Hardy. Large dark yellow fruit with red meat. Ripens evenly with distinctive red blush. Wonderful as a canner.

POLLY. Hardy, white meat, yellow skin. Freestone and an early bearer.

J. H. HALE. Yellow skin, overlaid with carmine. Freestone, good flavor and midseason bearer.

PRICES ON PEACHES

Mailable only by severe pruning

Choice of varieties, 11/16 size: (Each \$1.49) (3 for \$4.20).

PEARS

DWARF BARTLETT. Same good fruit as the regular Bartlett but of dwarf growth, attaining a height of only 10 to 12 feet at maturity.

5/8 in. caliper, about 4 ft. trees: (Each \$2.35).

Postage: (Each 10c).

BARTLETT. Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; bears early and abundantly.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, red cheeked and beautiful, of excellent quality, hardy and productive. Very popular in the West. Ripens September and October.

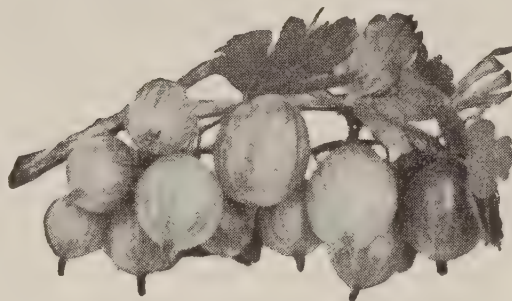
SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES

Pears—Continued

KIEFFER. Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping qualities make it very desirable. Ripens October and November.

PRICES OF PEARS EXCEPT DWARF TYPE

Size, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 in. caliper:		Postage
1 tree	\$1.40	\$.17
3 trees	3.95	.30
Size, 11/16 in. caliper and up.		
NOT MAILABLE account size:		
1 tree	\$2.10	
3 trees	5.90	



HOUGHTON

CHAMPION. Berries large, green color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy and a very prolific bearer. Fine for market. Early.

MULBERRY

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (Morus Tartarica). Very hardy type, makes good shade. Hard wood, not susceptible to insects or worms, growing 25 to 30 feet. Edible fruit to two inches long, red, white or black. Thrives in a dry sunny location. For orchard purpose plant 25 to 30 feet apart. If used for hedge or screen plant from 8 to 20 feet apart. 5 to 6 feet.
(Each \$1.35) (3 for \$3.80).

NECTARINE

NECTARINE. A smooth fruited or fuzzless peach, smaller size but richer quality. Requires same culture. Comparable in hardness to peaches.
11/16 in. caliper: (Each \$1.95) (3 for \$5.40).
Postage: (Each 10c) (3 for 22c).

QUINCE

QUINCE. The fruiting variety of Quince is grown for the fruit to be used as flavoring for jams and jellies. Its shape is similar to the Bartlett pear, bearing when 3 to 4 years old. Does best in a medium heavy, deep soil, although it does not root deeply, and will not stand being forced into rapid growth.
3/8 in. caliper: (Each \$2.35) (3 for \$6.75).
Postage: (Each 12c) (3 for 27c).

GOOSEBERRIES

(2-year, No. 1)

The Gooseberry differs little from the Currant in its requirements as to soil and general care. The plant is hardy, a vigorous grower, and free from mildew in our climate.

CARRIE. Large purplish-red berry. Midseason bearer. Strong, robust plants and very hardy.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort. Of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, dark red, tender and good.

GOOSEBERRY PRICES

	Each	10	25
All Varieties	\$.49	\$4.75	\$11.25
Add Postage .....	.07	.12	.23

CURRANTS

(2-year, No. 1)

The Currant is an indispensable garden fruit for the table and is a money-maker as well. It grows and bears easily in any kind of soil with very little care, but if properly cared for it will bring greater returns in money.

CHERRY. Medium size berries on short clusters; a robust, faithful sort.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. As its name implies this variety is very productive, bunches and berries being very large. Excellent quality and easily picked. Very hardy.

PERFECTION. Beautiful bright red fruit, larger than Fay, holding its size to end of branch; easy to pick; a superior bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation.

WILDER. One of the strongest and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, attractive dark red color, and even when dead ripe, they hang on bushes in fine condition for handling until very late. A valuable market variety.

CURRANT PRICES

	Each	10	25
All Varieties	\$.35	\$3.20	\$7.50
Add Postage .....	.07	.12	.23

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Small fruits are very profitable for the home and market. They are all of delicious flavor and can be used for the table in many ways. Their canes should be protected during winter by covering with dirt or straw.

BOYSENBERRY

REGULAR BOYSENBERRY. The BOYSENBERRY is a new variety produced by crossing blackberries, raspberries and loganberries. Seeds are few and soft. From our past experience with this berry we find it to be very hardy and a vigorous grower, but should be protected by a covering of straw, leaves or dirt during the winter in northern climates. The fruiting season lasts longer than the other vine berries and they will bear heavily the second year. Should be planted about six feet apart.

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

CUMBERLAND. It is of wonderful productiveness; producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is large, far surpassing any other variety. Few seeds, fine flavor.

LOGAN. Black tips. A fine new variety. Fruits are large, jet black, tasty and sweet. Matures a few days before Cumberland. Hardy, drought resistant plants.

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

LATHAM. This berry is the leading berry wherever raspberries can be grown. High quality, large, hardy, better shipper than many other varieties. Good color. On account of its good qualities, it is now planted more extensively than any other red raspberry.

CHIEF. A bright red "no crumbling," good shipper, and of delicious taste. Supplements Latham by ripening ten days earlier. A new Minnesota product.

COLUMBIAN. Very large, purplish color. Somewhat soft; of rich flavor and fine for canning. Bush vigorous and a dandy cropper.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY PLANTS

INDIAN SUMMER. A superior type of raspberry that bears a beautiful red fruit of wonderful flavor. More prolific and a larger berry. Canes are large and grow rapidly, bearing early and throughout the summer.

PRICES ON RASPBERRY AND BOYSENBERRY PLANTS

Quantity	5	10	25
All Varieties	\$.89	\$1.49	\$3.45
Add Postage	.10	.15	.20

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA. In size and quality this low growing or trailing blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, sweet, soft and luscious throughout, with no hard core. The vine is perfectly hardy, healthy and exceedingly fruitful, with large, showy blossoms. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for other berries.

BLACKBERRIES

ALFRED. A new variety which is very hardy and a heavy bearer. Berries are large, up to 1½ inches long, almost coreless and a wonderful flavor. Will stand below zero weather. Ripens about a week earlier than Eldorado.

EARLY HARVEST. Its earliness, combined with good shipping qualities, makes it a very profitable variety. The fruit is of medium size, firm and attractive in appearance. Dwarf and compact grower.

ELDORADO. Of late introduction, being vigorous and hardy in most localities. The berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core. Very firm and therefore an excellent market variety.

SNYDER. Berries of medium size, sweet, melting. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Valuable for cold climates as it leads where hardiness is a consideration. Early.

PRICES ON BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Quantity	5	10	25
All Varieties	\$.65	\$1.10	\$2.45
Add Postage	.10	.15	.20



LOGAN BLACK TIPS

STRAWBERRIES

CULTURE: A good many people overlook the Strawberry, thinking the plants demand too much care, but this is not true. Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. For field culture set in rows three feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter, a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother plants, and remove covering before growth starts in the spring. It is best to change the location of the bed about every three years and do not fertilize heavily as it tends to produce foliage instead of fruit.

STANDARD VARIETIES

AROMA. A large, bright scarlet berry of a roundish conical shape. Not quite as large as the Fremont Williams. It is very productive, a fine canning and shipping variety.

CATSKILL. A new variety that has been tried in the Denver territory and found to be very good. A prolific bearer of large, firm berries, rich red color and fine flavor.

PRICES

Not Postpaid

	25	100	500	1000
	Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants
Gem	\$.80	\$2.95	\$13.50	\$22.50
Standard				
Varieties .....	.70	2.50	11.50	21.50
Include postage	.10	.17	.38	.78

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

This wonderful Strawberry was obtained in cross-pollinating the wild everbearing Alpine sorts with the standard varieties, and yields continuously from the latter part of May until long after frost. The plants bear the same year they are started, but if a large amount of late berries is desired, it is better to pinch the blossoms during May and June, which causes the heaviest crop to come on during September and October.

In setting strawberry plants, place them on the upper side of a ditch and as near the same depth as they were growing before being taken up for transplanting. Be sure not to bury the crown and also not to plant with the crown exposed.

GEM. This everbearing strawberry has proven to be the best all purpose berry for the western territory. In fact they are so popular we have discontinued other varieties of everbearing strawberries in favor of the Gem. It has a very good flavor, dark red and firm. Fruits are large, tender and juicy. It does not have the light colored, solid core found in some everbearing types. Very prolific in the production of plants which have dark green foliage. Hardy and a good commercial as well as a good home garden berry.

HARDY GRAPE VINES

Everyone should plant Grapes in the home garden. Grapes are easy to grow and do well in any ordinary soil. They can be trained over frames, trellises or doorways and are ornamental as well as practical. Make your own grape juice, etc.

BETA. It is a cross between tame and wild. Hardy, prolific and fine for cooking and jelly. Color similar to Concord.

CACO. Hardy in Colorado. Fine for table use. Red skinned and sweet.

CONCORD (Black). The fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of big, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country.

FREDONIA. Bears a little earlier than Concord. Large bunches of blue-black fruit that cannot be excelled for canning of all sorts. Very well recommended by growers as a hardy and good producer in Colorado.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). The most reliable early variety. Is of medium bunch, large berries, black, ripens fully two weeks earlier than Concord.

NIAGARA (White). An extra early variety. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

PORTLAND. A white grape that is hardy and of very good flavor. Skin medium, few seeds and a heavy producer. One of the best whites.

PRICES ON GRAPE VINES

Add Postage

	Each	10	25	50
Concord	\$.25	\$2.40	\$5.75	\$10.50
Caco and				
Portland .....	.45	3.90	8.85	16.90
Other Varieties....	.35	3.15	6.95	13.10

CLEANED
TESTED

ALFALFA

FIELD
SEEDS



Alfalfa is more nearly a perfect forage crop than any other crop grown in this country. No other forage crop cultivated in the United States is utilized more successfully in so many ways as alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*). The translation of the name, which is of Arabic origin means "the best fodder." Sow in spring and fall in firm seed bed at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

REGISTERED ALFALFA

The following varieties of alfalfa seed are registered when produced under State supervision. The supply of seed of most varieties is short and seed of some is not yet produced in commercial quantities. The registered varieties have been selected and registered on account of their hardiness.

GRIMM ALFALFA. This variety is probably the earliest and best known of the pedigree varieties. Introduced to Minnesota years ago by Wendelin Grimm. It has proven ability to withstand drouth and winter-killing and these fine qualities have been increased by continuous selection. It is a worthy variety for the inter-mountain area.

BALTIC ALFALFA. Seed of this hardy variety, grown in Colorado, is known as Colorado Baltic and Meeker Baltic. Introduced from Europe and propagated at Baltic, South Dakota for a period of years, afterwards brought to Meeker, Colorado, where it has consistently withstood drought and extreme cold for many years. It produces high yields of forage.

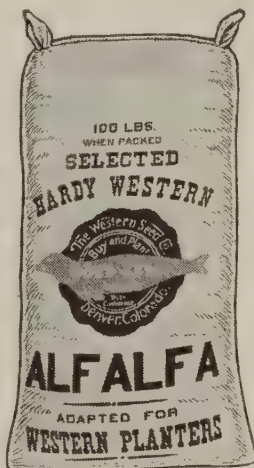
COSSACK ALFALFA was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture into this country in 1907, from Russia. Cossack is just another hardy variety.

LADAK ALFALFA. Shows promise of resistance to wilt. It is hardy and produces a heavy first cutting, recovers slowly after cutting, but again makes rapid growth. Ladak is recommended for short season areas where two cuttings would be maximum and where water for irrigation is short.

BUFFALO ALFALFA. A bacterial wilt-resistant selection from Kansas Common variety. It is highly resistant to bacterial wilt, is high yielding, has purple colored flowers and is similar to Kansas Common in all other respects.

HARDISTAN is a U.S.D.A. development that is wilt-resistant. Meeker Baltic will outyield it. Sets seed sparsely and seed is not yet produced in commercial amounts.

RANGER ALFALFA. Is a synthetic variety developed by compositing five strains. The origin of the strains was inbred lines subsequently outcrossed among other selected lines from Cossack, Turkestan, and Ladak varieties. Ranger was developed cooperatively by the Nebraska Experiment Station and the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases, U. S. D. A. It is resistant to



bacterial wilt, is winter hardy and has variegated flower color with a limited number of yellow colored flowers. Ranger Syn 1 and Syn 2 have yielded well in tests in Colorado.

COMMON ALFALFA

is the name applied to the purple flowered, smooth strains of alfalfa. We are usually able to supply such seed grown from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana and New Mexico; from northern latitudes, high elevations and dry lands. As a safeguard to buyers, we have adopted certain grade standards that have been scrupulously maintained for so long, they are now generally recognized as dependable. Gold Seal and

Gold Bee grades of Alfalfa seed are packed in branded bags. All seed is tested for purity and germination and tag showing the analysis is attached to each bag.

GOLD SEAL GRADE. Alfalfa seed 99.50 or better pure, good color, free of noxious weeds, is packed in 100-pound bags, branded with the Gold Seal emblem as illustrated above.

GOLD BEE GRADE. Alfalfa seed 98.50 or better pure, not quite as bright or plump as the Gold Seal Grade, is packed in 100-pound bags, branded with the Gold Bee emblem as illustrated below. The seed has good value.

ARGENTINE ALFALFA. Seed is imported from Argentine, S. A. to supply the demand for a low-priced legume seed to be used in short rotation crop programs for soil building. It has proven quite satisfactory as continuing demand clearly shows. It is stained 10% orange-red as required by U.S.D.A. regulations.

INOCULATE ALFALFA

Inoculation of Alfalfa Seed brings better stands or "catch," healthier and more tender plants. This makes greater soil improvements and increased yields of richer protein hay and forage. Use Nitragin inoculation. Page 92.

KNOWN ORIGIN

We keep a certificate of the locality where each lot of non-registered Alfalfa seed is grown.

PRICES

As prices on Alfalfa seed cannot be determined when catalogue is printed, they will be issued later or furnished on request.



Sorghums have proven that they "can take it." They adapt themselves to sandy soils and are drought and grasshopper resistant. Their principal use is for fodder, but they are also grown for grain and seed.

Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre on dry land and 8 pounds on irrigated land; when drilled or broadcast, 50 to 60 pounds are required. The most successful practice for the production of sorghums on dry land is fall listing followed by light harrowing in the spring before the planting date to control weeds. Plantings should be made in the old lister furrows. Planting should be delayed until the soil is warm enough to insure good germination. In general, sorghums should be planted during the latter part of May or early in June, which is about a week later than the normal time for planting corn. The germination of sorghums is commonly not high and no untested seed should be planted. Sorghum seeds are particularly susceptible to destruction by soil organisms known as fungi. An excellent insurance against poor stands from this cause is to treat the seed with a mercury dust compound which will also control smut. For information see page 86. The stalks of sweet sorghums contain sweet juices, are very leafy and are generally grown for hay and fodder. The stalks of the grain sorghums are dry and pithy and they are grown for grain. They are non-saccharine.

SWEET SORGHUMS

ATLAS SORGO is a large, long-season forage sorghum developed at the Hays, Kansas, Experiment Station. It is quite drought resistant and produces big yields under favorable conditions. Being very leafy, it is used to a considerable extent for the production of silage in Kansas, eastern Colorado and Arkansas valley.

AMBER CANE, maturing in 80 to 100 days, is the favorite in many sections because it is the earliest. Usually slightly mixed black and red, or red and black.

IMPROVED COES SORGO is a white seeded, semi-sweet dual purpose crop. The five stemmed, leafy stalk and the seed are very palatable. Seed threshes free from the hull.

LEOTI RED CANE produces a semi-compact reddish head that droops slightly at the tip when ripe. The stalk is sweet, juicy and leafy. Matures at about the average fall frost date when planted June 1st to June 6th.

ORANGE CANE, maturing in 100 to 110 days, has higher sugar content and produces more fodder than black and red. There are two varieties in common use—Red Orange and Sourless Orange or African Millet.

RED TOP, SUMAC OR REDHEAD CANE, matures 115 to 125 days, and is very popular where good forage is required. It is very leafy, sweet and has high feeding value. Seed threshes free from the hull.

NORKAN SORGO—A new mid-early type, a cross of Atlas x Early Sumac.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE, GOOSENECK, HONEY DRIP and SUGAR DRIP are large, leafy, sweet varieties producing good forage when the season is long enough for them to mature. Also used to some extent for sorgo 'lasses.

MIDLAND—A new late maturing sorghum suitable for Arkansas Valley and South. Midland is a dual purpose crop. Has a sweet stalk. Is dwarf and suitable for combining.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR, maturing 115 to 140 days, grows 5 to 6 feet tall. Stalks are dry, pithy and slightly acid, with 12 to 16 leaves. Grain is white and makes good poultry feed.

CHEYENNE SWEET STALK KAFIR is an early maturing white Kafir growing on a sweet stalk. It is a dual purpose crop providing good grain and palatable fodder.

HEGARI is a grain sorghum resembling Kafir and Atlas Sorgo. Grows 4 to 5 feet tall and matures in 120 days. Makes an excellent grain crop and fodder that is relished by stock. Seeds are chalky white. Stalks fairly sweet. Leaves broad, long and numerous.

HIGHLAND KAFIR is a white seeded dual purpose crop, producing grain of good feeding value and juicy, leafy, fine stemmed stalks with narrow leaves. It is similar to Improved Coes Sorgo, but produces a more sprangled head.

MILO MAIZE stalks are stout, pithy and scantily supplied with leaves. Milo make poor silage, but the grain has a high feeding value.

DWARF YELLOW MILO, BEAVER, SOONER, WHEATLAND, WESTLAND. These are all combine types and are the most popular, tested varieties.

BROOM CORN is grown for the heads or brush. Stalks are dry and pithy. Plant about June 1st in rows 3½ feet apart, 8 pounds per acre.

PRICES

Prices cannot be determined when catalogue is printed. They will be issued later, or furnished to interested parties on request.

SUDAN GRASS

This is an annual, non-saccharine sorghum. The straw is very palatable, and under favorable conditions, two cuttings of hay may be obtained. It can be pastured to good advantage. Plant as soon as the ground is warm or at any time during the summer so long as 70 to 80 days intervene before the first expected frost. Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds per acre are sufficient; in rows 18 to 24 inches, 4 to 6 pounds; when drilled or broadcast, 16 to 24 pounds.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS. A late development that is rapidly finding favor with feeders and stockmen for hay, forage, and pasture. It contains more Saccharine than the common type and therefore better feeding value. However, the same danger of Prussic Acid poisoning still exists.

The many varieties of Millets serve well for hay, forage, and growth crops. They afford a quick, luxuriant crop of hay of good feeding value without cultivation. On account of their quick luxuriant growth, they aid in checking weeds and are of value for this purpose on irrigated lands. As millets can be planted late in July, they are used extensively for emergency crops. As a smut preventive soak millet seed in formaldehyde solution for two hours, using one pint of formaldehyde to 45 gallons of water. Sow about 1/4 inch deep and in rows 12 to 16 inches apart.



This stack was produced from less than 10 acres of White Wonder Millett raised on dry land following wheat. It was cut with binder and allowed to cure in windrows before stacking.

HOG MILLET is the Proso or Common Millet of the old world. It is also known as Hershey, Broom Corn Millet, Manitoba and Dakota Millet. When forage or hay is desired the crop should be cut early. The seed has a slightly higher feeding value than oats and is used extensively in mixed feeds. Of the Hog Millets, Red Turghai, Early Fortune and Yellow Manitoba are the best adapted varieties.

BIG GERMAN MILLET has long heads crowded full with myriad seeds; small stems, luscious and highly palatable, clustered thick with fine narrow leaves. This is a very valuable variety for hay and forage, for general feeding, for milk production.

WHITE WONDER MILLET is early and productive. Heads are from 8 to 18 inches long. The foliage is heavy; the leaves broad but the fodder cures readily. The seed contains a low percentage of fiber, is therefore very fattening and makes good feed.

SIBERIAN or Red RUSSIAN MILLET is a very fine, early, extremely hardy, drought-resistant variety. Produces big. Forage is quite palatable. Seed has high feeding value.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE is a forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for early crop and for fall crop in July, August, and September. It is used as a catch crop, also for summer pasture for hogs and cattle.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

COLORADO STOCK or SAN LUIS VALLEY FIELD PEAS are valuable for their grain and straw. They provide good forage and hay and are valuable as a silage crop. They are also excellent as a nurse crop for alfalfa. When sown for seed about 80 pounds per acre is necessary, but for hay may be sown at the rate of 100 pounds per acre and as late as July.

SAND, WINTER or HAIRY VETCH is a mighty fine crop to sow in the fall as soon as the crops have been harvested. It has also been sown in the spring. Vetch is a legume plant like alfalfa and peas. It produces hay of high protein value and is also a good silage crop; also introduces nitrogen into the soil the same as alfalfa and clovers.

SPELTZ or SPRING EMMER resembles barley and wheat. Is of rapid growth and ripens early. Withstands more drought and unfavorable soil and weather conditions than most grains.

BUCKWHEAT does best where the climate is moist and cool, but it is sensitive to cold. It is a short season, early maturing crop. It can be sown quite late. It is a good crop for poor, thin land, and does well on acid soils. It is used as a silage crop.

SOUTHERN BLACK-EYED PEAS resemble beans in shape, make a large vine growth and are an excellent soil improver. The peas make a most desirable and healthful table dish and are in great demand during the winter. They are also used green during the summer.

SUNFLOWERS are a good silage crop for dry land. They may be sown earlier than corn as light frosts do not injure. The silage is very palatable and has high feeding value. Plant close in drills 4 to 5 inches apart, and rows 30 to 42 inches apart. Cultivate and handle similar to corn. Five to six pounds per acre is sown.

FLAX may be grown with good success in the West. It matures quickly and may be planted as late as the middle of June and make a matured crop. Takes very little fertility and moisture from the soil and yields 10 to 20 bushels per acre. May be used with success as a nurse crop for clovers and grasses, and is the most desirable crop to follow on native sod.

PEANUTS can be successfully grown in almost any place where corn succeeds, but thrive best on light sandy soil. The vines are valuable feed for horses, cattle, and sheep. One acre will produce from 1 to 8 tons of vines. We will be able to supply improved Large Virginias and also Spanish varieties.

Prices: (lge. pkg. 10c) (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.50) not prepaid.

PRICES

Prices cannot be determined when catalogue is printed. They will be issued later or quoted on request.

SEED WHEAT

MARQUIS WHEAT is the standard, hard, red, spring wheat for irrigated sections of the West. It is early maturing and high yielding. It is beardless, short, stiff-strawed.

REWARD WHEAT is a very new, high yielding, beardless, hard, red spring wheat for the drylands and non-irrigated areas. It has proven satisfactory under irrigated conditions where the water supply is limited. It shows promising for milling and baking.

THATCHER WHEAT. A new beardless, hard red spring wheat that yields at the Fort Collins Station about the same as Komar. It is adapted to irrigated conditions only and may replace Komar in this area. It is rust resistant.

SEED BARLEY

BALD or NEPAL BARLEY. An early variety that withstands drought remarkably well and oftentimes surviving when wheat fails. It has no beard and shells off its hulls the same as wheat. A very desirable crop for green feed or hay or for grain.

LICO BARLEY is a smooth awned (without barbs on beards), six-rowed, hulled barley. It has less flinty kernels and is earlier and stiffer strawed than Trebi. Adapted to irrigated conditions.

TREBI. Six-row, bearded, hulled barley with large, bluish kernels, and comparatively weak straw. The standard for irrigated sections of the state.

BEECHER BARLEY is a new semi-smooth awned barley adapted to dry land. It is stiff strawed. Has outyielded Club Mariout and Flynn and shows a higher bushel weight.

CLUB MARIOUT BARLEY. A six-row, rough awned, hulled, early barley; particularly adapted to eastern Colorado non-irrigated plains section. Will yield one-third more than Trebi in its region of adaptation, and 70 per cent of Trebi under irrigation. Could be used to advantage on irrigated land with early water where only one irrigation is available.

FLYNN. A six-row, smooth awned barley yielding about the same as Club Mariout. The smooth awned or thinner hull has increased its popularity in the plains area and in other non-irrigated sections of the state.

SEED OATS

BLISS SIDE OATS is a white side oat adapted to irrigated land. This variety is noted for its abundant yield of oat hay in the mountain areas.

BRUNKER OATS are well adapted to dry land, being early maturing, smut and drought resisting. They are a red oat and were developed by the Akron Experiment Station. This variety suggested in place of Texas Red Rust Proof. It is the leading dry land oat.

BANNOCK OATS is a plump, smut-resistant, white, midseason variety that has produced higher yields than any other irrigated variety in Colorado. It is a little earlier than Colorado 37 and the straw is finer but stiff. A limited amount of registered seed is available this year.

COLORADO NO. 37 OATS. This oat is well adapted for irrigated areas of Colorado. It is a midseason white oat. It is characterized by its high yield; its straw and awnless kernels.

VICLAND and VICTORY OATS. Similar to Colo. No. 37.

MARKTON OATS. A medium sized white variety, smut resistant, that does well under irrigation in warm or hot localities.



SEED RYE

SPRING RYE is an excellent soiler and can be produced on poor, worn out land under dry conditions where other grains would fail. It is useful as a cleaning crop for the purpose of eradicating wild oats. Makes early pasture and may be cut and cured for hay. When sown with vetch its value for pasture and hay is greatly enhanced.

WINTER or FALL RYE serves a very useful purpose for pasture and hay. May be sown in the spring and summer as well as in the fall. When Winter Rye is sown after frost it goes into the following season before maturing, making it a biennial.

ROSEN is the leading variety of winter rye. Tests on Balboa at Fort Collins are not complete.

Plant Hybrid Corn

The worth of Hybrid Corn has been proven to such an extent that hybrids are being planted in greater amounts each year and in many sections have supplanted and eclipsed the open-pollinated varieties. Hybrid corn produces larger yields of both grain and fodder. Their growth and maturity is uniform. They are resistant to lodging due to greater strength in both root and stalks. They are decidedly more resistant to smut and root, stalk and ear-rot diseases. No hybrids have been developed that are recommended for dry-land planting, yet hybrids with their immense root system do withstand extreme drought and intensive heat remarkably well. Hybrid corn is packed in branded bushel bags. Prices per bushel (Subject to change) f.o.b. Denver: Pride Hybrids, \$12.50; Gold Seal Hybrids, \$11.00.

PRIDE BRAND HYBRIDS



are closed formula productions developed by expert plant breeders and their value has been proven by several years of rigid tests in field trials. The entire production operation is rigidly supervised. Seed is processed, bagged and sealed by the breeder.

PRIDE B3—(80-89 day). This early yellow hybrid averages about 5 days earlier than the B17. It has ability to start fast in cold soil and hustles right through the season. It develops good sized ears at convenient height on strong shanks of medium length. Normal height 6½ to 7 feet.

PRIDE B17—(90-97 day). This all-yellow Hybrid Corn is 5 to 7 days earlier than Standard strains of Minnesota 13. It is recommended for the higher altitudes in northern Colorado and Wyoming and for late planting in more favored sections. Very uniform in appearance, stiff stalked with deep disease-resistant root system.

PRIDE B23—(93-97 day). Closely resembles B17, matures two days later. Starts and grows fast. Has dark, heavy foliage, stiff stalk, medium short shank, ears quite erect, deep roots. Normal plant height about 8 feet.

PRIDE D54—(107-111 day). This new hybrid replaces Tru-Krost Wis. 570. It is highly adapted to varying conditions of season, soil and moisture. The stalk and root system is very resistant to disease and drouth. Very few hybrids in its maturity class are equal in lodging resistance and stalk breakage. Ears are medium length and attached to the stalk at convenient height on strong, medium long shanks. The grain is unusually deep and closely packed on a small, fast drying cob and has good feed value.

PRIDE D66—(112-116 day). This is an outstanding new full-season hybrid that is unusually fast starting in cold, wet soil. Has astonishing resistance to drouth, disease and lodging. Has a large, rugged root system and shows capability to withstand weather extremes. It has unusually wide adaptability. Ears are long on strong, medium length shanks mounted at uniform convenient height.



GOLD SEAL HYBRIDS

This corn is grown and processed for us by a Registered Colorado Pure Seed Grower from open hybrid formulas, and supervised by Colorado State authorities. Each bushel bag bears the official, registered blue tag.



COLORADO 125 (WIS. 455)—(100 day). Colorado's earliest maturing hybrid corn. It is about seven days earlier than Minnesota 13, and is adapted for northern Colorado irrigated land, 5,000 feet elevation, with comparatively short corn growing season.

COLORADO 151—(WIS. 570)—(110 day). This is a dual-purpose hybrid originally developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is capable of producing high yields of fodder and grain. It produces showy ears, well filled to the tip with dented yellow kernels. Stalks are strong and wind-resistant. A valuable replacement for Reid's Yellow Dent.

COLORADO 152—(WIS. 3080) is about the same maturity and adaptability as Colorado 151, but shows a higher grain yield and leafier stock. Matures in 110 to 115 days.

COLORADO 175—(WIS. 625)—(115 day). This variety produces a heavy tonnage of fodder that stays partially green even when the corn is fully mature. Deep kernels, small cobs, not flinty and easy for livestock to digest. Has standing ability superior to most hybrids. Ears stand at right height and the husks are loose.

COLORADO 176—(WIS. 645)—(115 day). This variety is similar to Colorado 175 but yields more grain and less forage. It is adapted to areas growing a later hybrid than 151.

COLORADO 220—(WIS. 696)—(120 day). Adapted to the lower Platte Valley and similar regions in the upper Arkansas Valley and on the Western Slope. It matures with the earlier selections of Reid's Yellow Dent which variety it replaces for late silage.

FORMER CORN FAVORITES

Improved Leaming and Iowa Goldmine, yellow dent varieties well suited for ensilage and silage corn, are out of production as growers prefer to grow Hybrids. Pride Hybrids D54 and D66; Colorado 175 and Colorado 220 have shown good performance and replace well the open pollinated ensilage varieties of corn.

OPEN-POLLINATED CORN

COLORADO NO. 13, MINNESOTA NO. 13, COLORADO YELLOW DENT are three similar varieties of high yielding yellow dent corn—well adapted to regions of the state at elevations of 4,800 to 6,000 feet. They mature in 90 to 100 days.



CRAWFORD'S YELLOW DENT originated in Delta County and has been found well adapted in Morgan County and similar regions. It is a deep, roughkerneled, smallcob corn.

REID'S YELLOW DENT is a selected strain of the well known Reid's Corn. This variety is standard for southeastern Colorado, the Arkansas and Grand Valleys. 100 to 110 days.

IOWA SILVER MINE is a white dent corn maturing in 100 to 110 days. Is often referred to as "The National Corn." The cob is small and white. The kernels are deep, white, and rather smooth, dented but not hackle crowned. It has a deep root system which enables it to withstand drought and adverse conditions exceedingly well.

RED COB ENSILAGE is a pure white dent corn with a red cob. It matures in 110 to 115 days. Ears are large and the stalks grow 10 to 14 feet high with many broad, succulent leaves producing an immense tonnage of excellent quality silage. Red Cob Ensilage is well adapted for silage purposes.

CALICO is a medium early, mixed dent corn maturing in 100 days. Kernels are variegated, being speckled or mottled red, white and yellow. The stalks are leafy; the ears are carried high. Calico corn has a high protein content making it a very efficient feed.

WHITE AUSTRALIAN is a hard flint corn well adapted for cool climates, short seasons and dry lands. Ears are of medium size; kernels are white, smooth, shallow, rounded and flinty. 85 to 90 days.

GEHU FLINT is a yellow dwarf, flint corn growing 4 to 6 feet high. It matures in 80 to 90 days. It is not a husking corn as the ears set close to the ground, but this makes it very desirable for early hogging down. It is the earliest yellow corn and its particular use is for short seasons and dry land planting.

SQUAW CORN is a mixture of various sorts once grown by North Dakota Indians. It is often called Blue Squaw. It is early, maturing in 90 days. The ears are small; kernels are shallow, rounded, smooth and flinty; yields well. It is selected for sections where the growing season is short where grain is required.

POP CORN

HYBRID SOUTH AMERICAN POP CORN—This new four-way or double cross hybrid is a big vigorous-growing South American Pop Corn with tremendous yields. It has stiff vigorous stalks with tremendous root systems.

Prices: postpaid (1 lb. 85c) (5 lbs. \$4.00).

SOUTH AMERICAN POP CORN. Pops quickly, giving large yellow kernels having the color of buttered corn.

LARGE SPANISH POP CORN is a large grained, white flinty corn.

Prices on open-pollinated pop corn prepaid: (lb. 25c) (5 lbs. \$1.00).

FIELD BEANS

GREAT NORTHERN BEANS, also called Large White Marrowfat, White Mexican, White Kidney and Western White Wonder. Resemble the Pinto in size and shape.

PINTO or MEXICAN BEANS are the leading commercial beans of the West. Pinto Beans will grow on dry land, yielding as high as 1,100 pounds per acre.

SOYBEANS

SOYBEANS are annual legumes widely adapted to various soils and not difficult to grow, are excellent as a summer catch crop and splendid soil builders. Soybean hay is one of the best roughages, and when mixed with corn they make splendid ensilage. When harvested for seed, they should not be cut until pods are fully matured and the beans hard. They may be harvested by binder or combine. Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre depending on the size of seed, method of seeding, use of crop, and soil conditions. Soil should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation. Manchu and Illini are well recommended varieties.

BANSEI EDIBLE SOYBEANS. A very early type, well adapted for short season areas. Ready for picking as green shelled beans in 100 to 96 days. A fine home garden variety. Plants erect and of medium height. Pods yellow. Beans yellow, elliptical, of mild, pleasing flavor.

Prices: (lb. 35c) (5 lbs. \$1.50) (10 lbs. \$2.50) not prepaid.

PRICES

Unpriced items will be quoted on request or on Quantity Field Seed Price List issued later.

All Hybrid Seed Corn is treated and the bags are labeled "Disinfected Seed—POISONOUS—Do not use for food purposes." Planters of open-pollinated corn should disinfect their seed also. See page 86 for Seed Disinfectants.

CLEANED
TESTED

GRASSES

For Range and Pasture

FIELD
SEEDS

GRASSES do more towards conserving soils than any other crop because they tend to bind the soil and remove very little fertility. Free Bulletins on request.

CRESTED WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron cristatum*) is a long-lived perennial bunch grass, closely related botanically to Slender Wheatgrass and Western Wheatgrass. The stems are fine and leaves medium abundant. It has the ability to grow at low temperatures and starts growing earlier than most grasses; also it continues to grow later in the fall. It is well adapted to the northern Great Plains, and is suitable for hay and pasture.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS, Fairway Strain. Has finer and more leaves than the regular strain and can be used under dry land conditions as well as where more moisture is available. It can be used to fine advantage in lawns, fairways, school yards, parks, farm lawns and makes a dense turf and fine appearing lawn. Sow one pound to 100 square feet.

WESTERN WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyron smithii*) or Bluestem, is a long-lived perennial widely adapted. Tolerant of drought and a certain amount of alkali. It grows rather slowly, requiring two to three years from time of planting for seeds to mature. Western Wheat Grass produces excellent forage for grazing and hay. It is palatable.

TALL SLENDER WHEATGRASS (*Agropyron tenerum*) is also called Western Ryegrass and Mc-Iver's Ryegrass. It grows in tall, erect bunches which sometimes cover a space one foot in diameter. It is perennial and very resistant to drought and cold. Has ability to grow in alkali land and is very palatable and nutritious to cattle and horses. The ordinary yield of hay is 1½ to 2 tons per acre. It may be sown alone or in pasture mixtures and is well adapted for planting in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and Idaho.

BLUE GRAMA GRASS from the plains and prairies is undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage grasses of the Great Plains and Southwest. Herbage is eaten closely by all classes of livestock either when green, when made into hay or when cured on the ground. Its chief advantages are its high palatability and high nutrient qualities, both when dry and green. Will stand extreme drought. Thrives at altitudes between 4,000 and 8,500 feet.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Buchloe dactyloides*) is a native grass of the plains and is a low-growing perennial that spreads by surface runners. It withstands trampling, severe usage and grazing better than any other native short grass. Seed has been treated to hasten germination.

BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*) is also known as Hungarian brome, smooth brome, awnless brome, Russian brome, and Austrian brome. It is a sod former. Roots penetrate 5 to 6 feet into the soil. This makes it possible for Brome Grass to withstand drought conditions, close grazing, and trampling to a remarkable extent. It resists severe winters and is tolerant of considerable alkali, enduring up to 1 per cent white alkali. It is usually sown in the spring on well prepared land at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yield of hay the first year is small, good the second, and best the third. By loosening the soil the yield will be increased. It is palatable. It starts growth early in the spring and remains tender and succulent late in the fall.

LINCOLN BROME; ACHENBACH BROME. Kansas and Nebraska crop improvement associations are certifying superior strains of Brome Grass adapted to the warmer areas of the country. Nebraska certifies its strain as Achenbach. Uncertified seed moves into trade channels as Southern, Nebraska or Kansas Brome.

MOUNTAIN BROME GRASS (*Bromus Carinatus*) is a tall, hearty, perennial, bunch grass, one to three feet tall, its blades often reaching one foot in length. It is quite drought resistant and reproduces from seed and is highly palatable and nutritious. It is adapted to elevations 5,000 to 10,000 feet.



CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

GRASSES

For Hay and Pasture

MEADOW FESCUE, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*) is one of the most used grasses for hay and for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in low valleys rich in organic matter, and does not thrive on worn, dry land. It reaches its full development the second and third years. It grows quickly after being mown. The forage, either green or dried, is much relished by cattle and is very nourishing. It can be recommended for lawns where Kentucky Blue Grass would fail. Sown in the lawn, use 2 pounds to 100 square feet.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*) is a very early and valuable grass for pasture and hay and affords more than one cutting per season. However, when only one crop is cut the undergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will withstand some drought and is hardy. Well suited for shady places such as orchards and groves. It grows in tufts and is satisfactory for sowing with red clover, alfalfa and other grasses.

REDTOP GRASS (*Agrostis alba*) is commonly used for hay, meadows, pastures and lawns. Belongs to the bent family. It grows rapidly and often thrives where Blue Grass fails. It does not compete with Blue Grass but supplements it; thriving in lime-poor and wet soils where Blue Grass is not at its best. It is useful in restraining the growth of weeds.

REED CANARY GRASS is native to the northern part of the country and is a leafy coarse species growing 2 to 8 feet tall. It tends to bunch but spreads underground by creeping branches or root stalks. It is very palatable as pasturage and as hay. Naturally it is a grass for moist or wet land on river or lake banks subject to overflow. It starts to grow early in the spring and withstands pasturing well, if not grazed too closely.

ALTA FESCUE or TALL FESCUE is a coarse perennial less palatable than Meadow Fescue. It makes big yields of hay.

TALL OAT GRASS (*Arrhenatherum Elatius*) is a succulent, high yielding bunch grass. It starts early in the spring and has value in grass mixtures under irrigated conditions or in areas having high rainfall.

MORTON'S PASTURE MIXTURE. The following has been a popular formula for a well balanced permanent pasture mixture on irrigated land: Orchard Grass, 15 lbs.; Brome Grass, 15 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 10 lbs.; Timothy, 6 lbs.; Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover, 4 lbs.

MIXTURE for Seepy Areas—Strawberry Clover, 2 lbs.; Alsike Clover, 2 lbs.; Brome Grass, 7 lbs.; Reed Canary, 5 lbs.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). Timothy is the most popular grass for hay and pasture purposes in high altitudes. It is easy to sow; does not require much seed per acre; starts growing quickly. It has a high feeding value when cut at the proper time. The average yield of timothy is 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. It is not a dry land crop.

ALSIKE and TIMOTHY mixed make a hay crop much richer in feeding value than timothy alone. Timothy ranks high as a hay and pasture grass but its value is enhanced when alsike is mixed with it. Alsike is one of the best clovers for hay; it is fine and very leafy.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*) is undoubtedly the best high altitude clover for hay, being planted extensively throughout the Rocky Mountain regions at high altitude, where alfalfa winterkills. The stems are thin, bearing a thick growth of leaves. It is a valuable forage crop sown alone or with timothy.



CAC PASTURE MIXTURE for Irrigated Land—Brome Grass, 8 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 8 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 6 lbs.; Legume (Alfalfa, Alsike Clover, Red Clover or Sweet Clover), 4 lbs.

MIXTURE FOR ALKALINE LANDS. Experiments have shown that the following mixture gives fine results on lands infested with alkali:

	Pounds
Yellow Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>)....	6
Slender Wheatgrass (<i>Agropyrum tenerum</i>)....	8
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.....	6
Brome Grass or <i>Bromus inermis</i>	6
Red Top	4

Clovers, being leguminous crops, are soil builders, and are very useful for the farm or ranch. They are used for mixtures of hay and pasture as well as sown alone.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*). Like White Blossom Sweet Clover this will grow on almost any kind of soil. It is semi-dwarf in habit, very drought-resistant, and is very desirable for forage, hay, and pasture. *Melilotus officinalis* is a biennial.

SWEET CLOVER. Mostly *Melilotus alba* which is also known as Bokhara Clover. It is a hardy biennial plant that will grow in all climates and with little regard to the character of the soil. Withstands extreme heat and cold, is quite drought-resistant, and will tolerate alkali. This Sweet Clover has value as a forage crop and hay crop and is very efficient as a soilage crop, and should be given consideration in crop rotations.

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba annua*) is an annual white, resembling the biennial white in appearance but making no resting buds and producing seed the season of sowing. When a catch crop is wanted, especially when the field is to be fall-plowed, it is useful.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER is especially valuable for light, sandy soil for fertilizing purposes. It grows more luxuriously than Medium Red in the same length of time but only affords one cutting. It does make excellent grazing and good hay if cut when young, but if left too long it then becomes thick and woody. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of seed to the acre.

LADINO CLOVER (*Trifolium repens latum*) is a giant white variety—a perennial of the creeping type and is not badly affected by freezing and thawing. It has good carrying capacity and is therefore desirable for pasture, doing well in mixtures with tall growing grasses. The seed is small and must be planted shallow in a firm seed bed and may be sown either in the spring or fall. The growing season seems to be nine months. It is not subject to alfalfa diseases and is considered hardy up to 5,280 feet. Four to six pounds per acre is generally sufficient.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BULLETINS on most of the clovers available on request.



MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

MEDIUM RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*) is sown at rate of 15 pounds per acre and may be seeded any time from April to October. Makes good hay and pasture and is adapted for planting with numerous grasses when either hay or pasture is desired. 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER (*Trifolium fragiferum*) is a most important crop for converting seepy, alkaline soils into income-producing pasture. It is one of the pasture plants for the conditions under which it thrives but is not a hay plant. It is a perennial and may be propagated from seed or by its creeping stems or runners. Grows very dense, spreads rapidly and tends to crowd out all other forms of vegetation. Strawberry Clover likes "wet feet." It has been found making good growth with most of the vegetative parts submerged in water. Rate of seeding varies from 2 to 6 pounds per acre.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER (*Trifolium subterranean*) is a prostrate, soft, woolly annual covered with fairly long soft hairs. The stalks turn downward and push the seed head below the surface of the soil. This characteristic makes this clover equivalent to a perennial. It grows well on both poor and rich soils and enriches soils by adding humus and nitrogen. It is very valuable as a soil cleaner, choking out many weeds. Subterranean Clover will not taint milk and is nutritious and palatable.



Clover Seeds in 100-pound quantities or over will be priced on Special Field Seed Price List.

SOW
GOOD
SEED

Lawn Grass Seeds

HAVE
A GOOD
LAWN

Gold Seal Lawn Bulletin Mailed on Request.

Scatter some seed over the old lawn every year, either in the spring or fall. A fertilizer spreader will scatter the seed evenly as well as the fertilizer. A handy yard tool. See page 97.



GOLD SEAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

is an efficient mixture of pure and clean seeds. It contains only high grade grasses suitable for the purpose of making a beautiful, durable and lasting lawn. It germinates quickly, roots deeply, withstands extreme heat and severe cold. Makes a beautiful, rich green lawn.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) is the most desirable grass for a beautiful lawn. The leaves are narrow and deep green in color. It forms a close turf, is slightly creeping and quite hardy. It is recommended alone or in mixtures for lawn purposes.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS is a quick growing annual, which does not have root-stalks nor stolons and does not form a compact sod. It affords a quick covering and is helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*) is a tufted, short-lived perennial. It does not form root-stalks or stolons and does not form a compact sod. It grows rapidly, making a quick covering and is used in lawn grass mixtures with Kentucky Blue Grass and Red Top.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). This is a small, close growing, dwarf clover, used extensively in making lawns. It is a rapid grower of spreading habits and can be cut very close to the ground without injury to the plant. It starts regrowing at once after cutting. White Dutch Clover helps the grasses by adding nitrogen to the soil.



BENT GRASSES

Bent grasses are used extensively for golf greens on account of the heavy mass of thick-leaved grass which they produce. This growth materially aids in choking out weeds. They do not always give the same degree of satisfaction on lawns because private lawns do not always get sufficient and proper care.

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis stolonifera compacta*) has very pleasing green color with blades of fine texture. It produces stolons or creeping runners lightly above and heavily below the surface. It is produced on dry hill lands and not on moist lowlands and is therefore capable of withstanding dry conditions. It is a good grass for lawns as well as golf greens.

HIGHLAND BENT is a type of Colonial Creeping Bent grown in the uplands of Oregon. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower and will withstand more dry weather than other strains of Bent Grasses.

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*) is produced along the sea coast in Oregon in the low swampy lands. Is known as Coos County Bent, Cocos Bent, and Coos Bent. Is fine leaved, bright green in color, and creeps both below and above the ground. It requires frequent cutting.

OTHER LAWN GRASSES

CHEWINGS FESCUE is New Zealand Fescue. It has a very fine blade and is a beautiful and lasting green. It is used for fairways on sandy soils and for lawns in shady places.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*) is a southern grass with dwarf habits, long creeping stems rooting at the joints that cover the ground with a matting of fine turf. Not suited for northern latitudes.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

	Lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	25 lbs.
Gold Seal Lawn Grass.....	\$.65	\$1.90	\$3.15	\$13.25
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	.65	1.90	3.15	13.25
Domestic Rye Grass.....	.30	.85	1.40	6.50
Perennial Rye Grass.....	.40	1.15	1.90	8.25
Red Top Grass.....	.40	1.15	1.90	8.25
Poa Trivialis	1.25	3.70	6.15	30.00
Meadow Fescue .....	.40	1.15	1.90	7.25
Astoria Bent Grass.....	1.65	4.90	8.15	.....
Highland Bent Grass	1.65	4.90	8.15	.....
Seaside Bent Grass	1.75	5.20	8.65	.....
Chewings Fescue	1.00	2.95	4.80	.....
Creeping Red Fescue.....	1.15	3.40	5.65	.....
Bermuda Grass	(4 oz., 25c) .80	2.15	3.50	.....
White Dutch Clover.....	(4 oz., 35c; 8 oz., 60c) 1.10	3.10	5.00	22.00

FREE BULLETINS
SENT ON
REQUEST

DuPont Seed Disinfectants

PRICES ARE
NOT PREPAID
UNLESS SPECIFIED



CERESAN—a seed disinfectant for grains, especially wheat, oats, and barley.

CERESAN M—for grains, sugar beets, and flax.

2% CERESAN—a seed disinfectant for sorghums.

SEMESAN JR.—a dust disinfectant for treating field and sweet corn.

ARASAN—for corn and sorghums.

SEMESAN—a general disinfectant for vegetables and flower seeds or bulbs.

SEMESAN BEL—a dip disinfectant for seed potatoes.

Free literature will be furnished on these products and full instructions for application are in every container.

	PRICES										
	1/3 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	12 oz.	1 lb.	1 1/2 lb.	4 lb.	4 3/4 lb.	6 1/4 lb.	25 lb. 40 lb.
Arasan	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$5.16	\$	\$30.00	\$
Ceresan .....				.35		.90		3.00			26.40
2% Ceresan							1.25		3.50		
Semesan Jr. ....		.17			.62					4.16	13.85
Semesan .....		.12	.45		2.10			10.10			58.28
Semesan Bel .....			.35			1.83		6.33			59.00
Ceresan M.—40 lb. pail, \$28.75; 100 lb. drum, \$69.00.											

Seed Disinfectants and Fungicides

BLUE VITRIOL or SULPHATE OF COPPER is a preventive of smut in grain. It is very effective and probably the cheapest fungicide in use today. One pound of Blue Vitriol dissolved in 20 gallons of water is sufficient to treat 30 bushels of wheat or barley for smut. Five pounds of Blue Vitriol and 5 pounds of lime added to 60 gallons of water is effective for celery spray.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Repels leafhopper and flea beetle, also prevents blight. A good fungicide for vegetables, flowers and ornamentals.

COPPER-HYDRO contains 26% metallic copper, twice as much as 13% Bordeaux mixture at much lower cost. Especially effective against diseases of potatoes, celery, beans, tomatoes, and wheat smut. Always uniform. Safe to foliage. Use as a dust or spray.

COPPER CARBONATE is very efficient for the control of bunt or stinking smut of wheat. Two or 3 ounces of 50% plus Copper Carbonate per

bushel of grain is sufficient. The value of Copper Carbonate is determined by its metallic copper content.

CORONA COPPERCARB is used for killing smut spores in wheat. It contains from 18 to 20 per cent Copper Carbonate and is specially prepared to give good coverage. The label gives full instructions, further information will be furnished on request. Having a lower metallic copper content more Coppercarb is required per bushel than is required of the 50% plus Copper Carbonate, but the price is lower. 6 to 8 ounces per bushel is recommended.

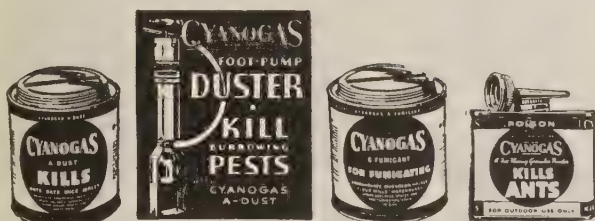
SPERGON is a fine yellow powder that possesses the property of good adherent to seeds. It kills harmful fungi in the soil thereby allowing seed to germinate naturally and produce healthy and vigorous seedlings, resulting in better plants and greater yields. It is safe to use.

	PRICES							
	1 oz.	5 oz.	1 lb.	1 pt.	4 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	50 lb.
Blue Vitriol	\$	\$	\$.20	\$	\$.75	\$	\$1.50	\$ 7.25
Bordeaux Mixture .....			.40		.95			
Copper Hydro					1.10			12.00
Copper Carbonate 50%.....						1.75		16.00
Coppercarb 18%						1.05		9.45
Spergon .....	.25	1.00	2.25				20.00	93.80
Formaldehyde .....				.45				21.00
Yellow Cuprocide—3 lb. bag, \$1.60.								
Corrosive Sublimate—4 oz., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.75.								

FREE BULLETINS
SENT ON
REQUEST

Pest Exterminators

PRICES ARE
NOT PREPAID
UNLESS SPECIFIED



ANT CONTROL

CYANOGAS ANT KILLER is not a bait. It is different. Simply enlarge entrances of nests with long shank screw driver or pointed stick; adjust spout on can and allow a small amount of Cyanogas to flow into the enlarged hole. This immediately destroys the queen and worker ants.

CYANOGAS A-DUST, also known as Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide, is a slate-gray material that gives off hydrocyanic gas upon exposure to the air. This gas is deadly to the rodent and insect pests and kills them almost immediately. The residue is harmless. The label gives full instructions for use, and further literature will be furnished on request. Also available in granular form.

CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT for fumigating greenhouses, bulbs in storage, mushroom houses, flour mills, warehouses, and for grain fumigation. Two pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet of space for warehouse fumigation.

CYANOGAS FOOT PUMP DUSTER for pumping Cyanogas A-Dust into rat burrows, mole runways, and for other burrowing pests. Will last indefinitely if not abused.

TERRO ANT KILLER will rid your place of ants in 24 hours. It is suitable for use in the kitchen, around the ice box, and pantry. In stores, candy cases, and ice cream cabinets. In bakeries, confectioneries, around root beer stands.

ANTROL kills ants in the nests. Is a safe, sure, permanent, and scientific method. It is easy to use, economical. Safe around children and pets. Controls sweet and grease eating ants.

MICE AND RAT CONTROL

MOUSE SEED is a scientifically prepared mouse exterminator. It is a tiny imported seed scientifically treated in such a way that practically all the chemical is absorbed by the kernel. The mice gnaw the seed to reach the kernel, leaving the hull. Then they go outside to die.

DEATH TO MICE. Strychnine treated seed. Ready to use. Place small amount in tray or saucer near mouse entries. It costs far more to keep mice than to kill them.

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR is easy to apply; economical; very little required. Rats eat it in preference to food. It leaves no stain and dries up the carcass, leaving only the pelt.

RAT LUNCHES. A scientifically prepared rat exterminator that may be used anywhere. Wrapped in moisture proof packages in assorted colors. Packed in cellophane bags.

DOG REPELLENTS

ACME DAWG-GONE keeps dogs away from trees, shrubs or any place used as a smelling post. Hang tube with cap and cork removed at the point of approach. The odor escapes and keeps the dogs away.

SCRAM DOG REPELLENT. A powder in self-applier packages used to keep dogs away from shrubs, lawns, porches, etc.

GOPHER CONTROL

DEATH TO GOPHERS for the extermination of Gophers, Prairie Dogs, Squirrels, Ground Hogs and other rodents. Ready to use tablets make the baiting a very simple problem for golf and country clubs, parks and cemeteries, farms and ranches.

PRICES

	4 oz.	1 lb.	5 lb.	25 lb.	100 lb.
Cyanogas A Dust.....	\$	\$.98	\$ 3.75	\$12.50	\$30.00
Cyanogas G Fumigant.....			3.75	12.50	30.00
Cyanogas Ant Killer.....	.39				
Cyanogas Foot Pump Duster—each,	\$11.00.				

	Small Pkg.	Large Pkg.	Lb.
Mouse Seed	\$.25	\$	\$1.50
Death to Mice.....	.25		
Common Sense Rat Exterminator.....	.30		
Rat Lunches .....	.30	.60	
Terro Ant Killer.....	.25	.50	
Antrol—4 Feeders for 49c.			
Death to Gophers.....	.25	.50	
Acme Dawg-Gone .....	.30		
Scram Dog Repellant .....		.50	
Ortho Rodent Destroyer .....		.50	.75

INSECTICIDES



ROSE CHAFER

1, 3, 11



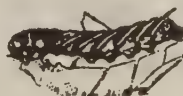
CODLING MOTH

1, 3



POTATO FLEA BEETLE

1, 2, 3, 19



TOMATO WORM

1, 2



MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

3, 4, 5, 6



JAPANESE BEETLE

1, 3, 6

Above are illustrations of important leaf eating insects. The numbers beneath them indicate the products recommended for their control by the manufacturers of such products.

(1) **ARSENATE OF LEAD** is an effective insecticide for leaf eating insects on tender foliage.

(2) **PARIS GREEN** is a strong effective poison for leaf-eating insects. Is not recommended on tender foliage.

(3) **CRYOLITE**. A light fluffy powder that may be applied as a dust or spray giving good coverage and sticking action. Used on moist vegetable crops for control of chewing insects. Available in small packages for home garden use under the name of **Kryocide**. Very low priced and efficient.

(4) **CUBOR (Rotenone Coated) DUST** contains soluble and available forms of rotenone-bearing resins which materially raise the killing power by penetrating and dissolving in the natural external and internal moisture of the insect. Impregnated, not merely mixed, therefore uniform and effective and leaves no arsenical residue. Recommended for leaf-eating and sap-sucking insects. Cubor "100" contains 1% rotenone or cube root. Cubor "75" contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% rotenone or cube root. Cubor Sulphur Dust contains $\frac{3}{4}$ % rotenone and sulphur.

(5) **ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD**. The killing ingredient is Rotenone. Acts as contact and stomach poison—non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals. Can be dusted or sprayed.

(6) **P-C-H 20 DUST**. An amazing new insecticide, non-poisonous to humans or warm blooded creatures, containing piperonyl cyclohexanone. For control of Mexican Bean Beetle, Leaf Hopper and Leaf Beetle on Beans, Cucumber Beetle, Alfalfa Looper, Cabbage Looper, Diamond Back Moth and Imported Cabbage Worm. Also for Garden Webworm, Colorado Potato Beetle, Potato Flea Beetle and Leafhopper. Also effective on certain species of Aphids, and many other insects.

(7) **NEW EVERGREEN SPRAY** is a liquid spray. This provides an easy way to kill garden insects and ants. Its deadly pyrethrum content kills a wide range of insects that eat leaves, destroy blossoms, or suck sap. This is non-poisonous to man or animal and will not injure the tenderest blossoms. Simply mix New Evergreen Spray with water and it is ready for use. It is mailable.

(8) **RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY**. An all-around garden spray that controls most garden insects. Originally made with pyrethrum only, but stocks made up hereafter will contain rotenone and a spreading agent. Sold for use in gardens.

PRICES

	1 lb.	4 lb.	48 lb.	50 lb.
No. 1	\$.50	\$ 1.30	\$13.00	\$
3				7.25
4 Cubor Dust "75" .....		.85	9.18	9.00
4 Cubor Dust "100"				11.00
4 Cubor Sulphur Dust .....		.90	10.00	10.00
5 '50% Pump Gun .....	.65	1.10	12.36	11.65
6 .....		.90	10.35	10.45
	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	5 lb.	25 lb.
2	\$.20	\$.65	\$3.00	\$12.00
	Oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	Pints
7	\$.35	\$	\$1.15	\$2.45
8 .....	.35	1.00	.....	2.85
			1 lb.	3 lb.
Kryocide			\$.40	\$.85
Kryocide D-50 with Sulphur .....			.50	.....
Kryocide C with Copper .....			.55	.90

INSECTICIDES



WHITE FLIES

4, 5, 9, 7, 8, 19



TARNISH PLANT BUG

11



RED SPIDER

9, 13



MEALY BUGS

16, 12



LEAF HOPPERS

6, 9, 19



THRIP

11, 9, 18, 19

(9) **BLACK LEAF 40.** Nicotine Sulphate is a contact spray to kill green and woolly aphids, plant lice, red spiders, cabbage aphids, onion thrips. Is very effective for use on Sweet Peas and Roses. It is also very efficient for poultry lice control at any season of the year. Is easily applied and quite economical.

(10) **BLACK LEAF 10 DUST** is a specially prepared, high-strength nicotine dust designed for remixing with standard diluents or inert material and standard insecticides. It meets the demand for a non-alkaline or neutral dust and may be mixed with a neutral carrier or combined with lead arsenate, rotenone or sulphur. Effective for control of aphids, lice and sucking insects.

(11) **TRI-GEN SPRAY** gives complete protection against all plant insects and diseases, stimulates growth. Tri-ogen is a favorite product for application on roses. Put up in three kits for control of chewing insects, sucking insects and mildew.

(11) **TRI-GEN DUST**, a general purpose three-way insecticide fungicide dust. Extremely valuable to rose growers who prefer dusting to spraying.

(16) **ACME SPRAY SOAP** will keep tree trunks free from insects; destroys the eggs in the crevices. It is effective against lice as well as mealy bugs, and is an efficient spreader to use with other insecticides.

(17) **VOLCK OIL SPRAY.** A highly refined insecticide and spray carrier for use against mealybugs, scale insects, red spiders and white flies on plants.

Above are illustrations of important sucking insects. The numbers beneath them indicate the products recommended for their control by the manufacturers of such products.

SULPHUR PRODUCTS

(12) **DRY LIME-SULPHUR** is used for dormant spraying against scale.

(13) **ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR.** An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can be used as liquid spray. Controls mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on vegetables, flowers and ornamentals.

(13) **WETTABLE SULPHUR.** Very finely screened Flour of Sulphur for spraying.

(14) **TRIANGLE BRAND COMMERCIAL FLOUR SULPHUR.** 99.5% pure. Recommended as a soil corrective on alkali soils, sealing seed potatoes. It is a good fertilizer. Not recommended for dusting.

(15) **OWL BRAND SUPERFINE DUSTING SULPHUR.** 99.5% pure, 93-95% passing 325 mesh. Recommended for dusting and mixing combination dusts.

(15) **SWAN BRAND SUPERFINE VENTILATED SULPHUR.** 97.5% pure, 93-95% passing 325 mesh, contains 2½% filler-non-lumping, free-flowing dusts. Use any type hand or power duster.

PRICES

	Oz.	4 oz.	5 oz.	16 oz. 1 lb.	2 lb.	10 lb. 1 gal.		
No. 9	\$.35	\$1.05	.....	\$2.42	\$3.92	\$12.85		
17 .....	.....	.35	.....	.70	.....	2.85		
10	\$38.50 per 100 lb. drum.							
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	7½ lb.	12½ lb.	50 lb.
11 Dust	\$.85	\$	\$	\$	\$3.50	\$	\$	\$
16 .....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....	.....
12 .....	.37	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....	1.85	7.00
13 Acme .....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Wettable .....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	2.30
14 Triangle .....	.10	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35
15 Owl .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50
15 Swan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65
				E Kit	A Kit	B Kit	C Kit	
11 Spray .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .90	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$6.00	

ATLACIDE is a proprietary compound patented by the Chipman Chemical Company. It contains Sodium Chlorate and other salts compounded in a manner to reduce the flammability of Sodium Chlorate. In tests over a three year period the average percentage of kill from the two chemicals was practically identical. May be applied as a spray or in original powder form.

Price: (100-lb. drum \$12.00).

DDT PRODUCTS

(Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethone)

During the war DDT proved of value to the armed forces in all corners of the earth. And in its peacetime job in different formulations it has found its way into orchards and farms, home gardens and in household uses. On farm animals, in dairy barns and outhouses it has proven very useful in control of most common pests.

COLORADO 44 INSECTICIDE made with Chlordane has been thoroughly tested and is fully guaranteed by the formulator. It is a crop-safe insecticide even to such delicate crops as squash and melons. It is superior to any similar type insect killer for truck gardens, household use and control of livestock parasites.

The kill of grasshoppers and other crop infesting insects with Colorado 44 has been remarkable. It is non-toxic to man or animal when properly applied. The killing effect lasts for weeks. Colorado 44 kills by contact, by ingestion and by vapors. Economical, easy and safe to use.

COLORADO 44 DUST (5% Chlordane). (1-lb. dust guns \$1.00) (5-lb. bags \$1.75) (50-lb. bags \$10.00).

COLORADO 44 EMULSION CONCENTRATE (Water Soluble, 44% Chlordane). (½ pt. \$1.45) (pt. \$2.45) (qt. \$4.25) (gal. \$13.95) (5 gal. pails \$64.75).

PRICES DDT PRODUCTS

	1 lb.	4 lb.	50 lb.
Chipman's 50% DDT Spray Powder.....	\$.80	\$1.85	\$22.00
Acme Duradust 50% DDT.....	.90	2.25	31.00
Acme Garden Duradust.....	.39	.85	.....
Chipman's 10% DDT Dust.....	.....	.....	10.00
Chipman's 5% DDT Dust.....	.....	.65	7.00

2,4-D PRODUCTS

2,4-D (Dichloro Phenoxyacetic Acid) has become one of the important chemicals for control of many weed species. It is selective in action and this is its strength or advantage as well as its weakness or disadvantage. This selective action permits its use for treating weeds in grain crops, in grass seed crops, on turfs and pastures. At no time should the application be made to grain or grass after flower stalks have started to emerge from the boot.

2,4-D is available in different strengths and forms, Liquid, Spray Powder and Dust, for different places and uses.

Sodium Salt Spray Powder is a convenient form. Is more easily handled and more economical.

Triethanolamine Salt in liquid form has the same uses as 2,4-D Powder. Is readily mixed in water and can be used at relatively high concentrations for low volume spraying, either as a selective or in general weed control.

Ester Liquid is Isopropyl Ester. It is particularly useful and recommended for control of so-called hard-to-kill perennials, both woody and herbaceous plants and on plants that are difficult to wet because of waxy foliage. Is diluted with oil and should not be used on cereal crops.

2,4-D Dusts have advantages for control of annual weeds and certain perennials on account of more ease of application and where water is a problem. They increase the hazard from drift onto susceptible crops and may be less effective when applied during prolonged dry season. Acid Dusts and Isopropyl Ester Dusts are available. Their uses would be the same as the corresponding Powders and Liquids.

Prices on larger sizes will be given on application. No statements are made for strength, quality or performance beyond what is in the manufacturers' labels, all of which are registered in each state. Bulletins on any or all of these products sent on request.

PRICES 2,4-D PRODUCTS

CHIPMAN 60% 2,4-D SPRAY POWDER, SODIUM SALT. (¼-lb. canister 84c) (2-lb. canister \$3.60) (50-lb. drum \$62.50).

CHIPMAN 65% 2,4-D LIQUID WEED KILLER, TRIETHANOLAMINE SALT. (1-gal. can \$10.95) (5-gal. can \$48.00).

WEEDONE. (6-oz. can 75c) (1-qt. can \$2.50) (1-gal. can \$7.50) (5 gal. can \$25.00).

WEEDUST, for few scattered weeds in lawn. (12-oz. ready to use can 75c).

WEEDICIDE LIQUID. 1 oz. to 1½ gallons. (2 oz. 25c) (8 oz. \$1.00) (quart \$1.75) (gal. \$5.00).

WEEDICIDE EMULSION CONCENTRATE. 1 oz. to 6 gals. (pint \$1.35) (quart \$2.35) (gal. \$7.60) (5 gal. \$36.25).

TUFOR, contains 27% 2,4-D. (4-oz. bottle \$1.00) (pint bottle \$2.00) (quart bottle \$3.50).

TUFOR 40 contains 40% 2,4-D Amine Salts. 1 quart in 125 gals. of water. (1-gal. can \$12.40) (5-gal. can \$56.10).

WEED-NO-MORE 14. (8 oz. \$1.00) (quart \$2.98) (gals., \$11.00) (5 gals. \$54.50).

END O WEED. (Pkt. 25c) (½ pint can \$1.00) (quart can \$2.75) (gal. \$7.50).

PLANTS NEED FOOD

FERTILIZERS

INCREASE YIELDS

CLECT CRAB GRASS KILLER, kills young Crab Grass seedlings and mature plants, retards germination. Safe on common lawn grasses when applied as directed. It is a unique chemical compound containing PMAS (an organo mercurial complex). It possesses the property of selectively destroying crab grass. Many householders used this product in 1947 and were pleased with the results.
 (½ pint bottle 85c) (pint bottle \$1.50) (12 pint bottles \$16.20).

ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER is recommended for use only in the late summer and fall (after August 1st) when crab grass is in seed forming stage. The turf grasses will be temporarily discolored. Complete directions on each bottle.
 Prices not prepaid: (8-oz. bottle \$1.00) (16-oz. bottle \$1.50) (32-oz. bottle \$2.50) (5 lbs. \$4.50).

SULPHATE OF IRON—COPPERAS—is a powder that is useful in helping to control dandelion. Use 2 pounds to 1 gallon of water.
 Prices: (lb. 10c) (3 lbs. 25c) (8 lbs. 50c) (20 lbs. \$1.00) (100 lbs. \$3.75).

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a valuable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. It is a highly concentrated nitrogenous product, containing 25¼ per cent ammonia, 20¾ per cent nitrogen.

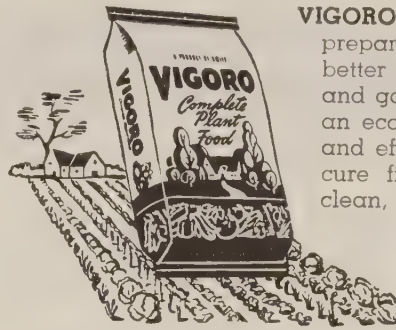
SUPERPHOSPHATE is a water soluble combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on raw phosphate rock, one of the elements required in a balanced fertilizer.

NITRATE OF SODA. Hastens crop maturity because its action is quick. Contains about 20 per cent nitrogen.

ROOTONE. This is a root-forming stimulant when applied to cuttings, seeds, or bulbs. When seeds and bulbs are dusted with Rootone and planted, the germination is quicker and root growth is faster. Also applied to grass seeds.
 Prices: (¼-oz. pkt. 25c) (2-oz. jar \$1.00) (lb. can \$5.00).

TRANSPLANTONE. Very useful when plants are moved or transplanted; helps grow new roots.
 Prices: (½-oz. pkt. 25c) (3-oz. can \$1.00) (lb. can \$4.00).

THOMPSON'S VITAMIN B₁ PELLETS. Dissolve a pellet into a gallon of water and apply to all plants.
 Packet of 25 .08 mg. Pellets, (postpaid 10c), makes a total of 50 gallons. 1 milligram pellets: (25c and \$1.00 sizes postpaid).



VIGORO is a specially prepared plant food for better lawns, flowers and gardens. It provides an economical, practical and effective way to secure fine results. It is clean, odorless, easy to apply. Can be sown by hand like grass seed or applied with a spreader. Complete directions for applying Vigoro for all plants are contained in every bag.

SACCO PLANT FOOD is a fine commercial fertilizer; a combined soil rectifier and growth producer for use on lawns, gardens, flowers, trees, potted plants and vegetables. It is a well balanced preparation containing all the feeding elements essential to the perfect growth and development of all plants. This plant food gives quick results, is easy to apply, and very economical. Use 2 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet on lawns. Supply is limited. For use on lawns, shrubs, and for commercial growing.



VITAMIST. An easy method for applying vitamin B₁. Remove the nozzle, drop a Vitamist cartridge into the hose, replace nozzle and sprinkle. One cartridge will vitimize 1,500 square feet.
 Thirty weeks supply, 30 cartridges, (\$1.00 postpaid).

VIGORO TABLETS. A complete plant food specially made for potted plants and flower boxes. 4% Nitrogen; 12% Phosphate; 4% Potash.
 Price: (24 25-grain tablets for 10c).

FULTON'S PLANTABBS will give an extra boost to everything that grows in the soil, whether potted plant, flower, vegetable, or ornamental. The rich formula provides 11% Nitrogen (for stems and leaves), 15% Phosphoric Acid (for roots and blooms), 20% Potash (for form and color), plus Vitamin B₁.
 Boxes at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.50.

PRICES F.O.B. DENVER		Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.	50 lb.	100 lb.
Sacco .....	\$	.10	.45	.85	\$1.50	\$.....	\$4.00
Vigoro .....		.10	.45	.85	1.50	2.50	4.00
Bone Meal .....		.10	.45	.85	1.50	2.50	4.50
Nitrate Soda .....		.10	.45	.65	1.20	2.25	4.25
Sulphate of Ammonia .....		.10	.45	.65	1.20	2.00	3.75
Muriate of Potash 60% .....		.10	.45	.65	1.20	2.00	3.50
Heat Treated Sheep Manure						1.25	.....
Superphosphate—Ask.							
Nitrate of Ammonia—Ask.							

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with

NITRAGIN

1898—A HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE—1948

When ordering, Always state name of seed.

ALFALFA (A)

Swt., Bur, Hubam Clovers	Retail
Size	
1 bu. each...	\$.50
2½ bu. each...	1.00

CLOVERS (B)

Red, Alsike, Crimson, White and Ladino.	
1 bu. each...	\$.50
2½ bu. each...	1.00

LESPEDEZA (L)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)	ea. \$.50
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**PEAS, (C)
VETCHES (All Varieties)**

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea.	\$.50
1200 lb. size ea.	5.70
(12-100 lb. cans)	

LUPINES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed)	ea. \$.50
---	-----------

GARDEN SIZE—Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans
Enough for 8 lbs. seed — Retail Price 10c each

SOYBEANS (S)

Size	Retail
Small, (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$.30
5 bu. each.....	.55
25 bu. each.....	2.50
(One can)	
30 bu. each.....	3.25
(6-5 bu. cans)	

**BEANS—Navy, Pinto,
Wax, String, Kidney
and Great Northern**

1 bu.	\$.35
------------	-------

**PEANUTS,
COW PEAS (E)**

Small, (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$.30
5 bu. each.....	.55
25 bu. each.....	2.50
(One can)	
30 bu. each.....	3.25
(6-5 bu. cans)	

**National
Eezy Wear
Garden Gloves**PROTECT YOUR HANDS
with these**SOFT LEATHER GLOVES**Specially designed to give you everything you want
in a garden glove.**All-Leather
SOFT AS KID****DIRT-PROOF
Easy to Wear****Durable
WASHABLE**

Being all-leather, Eezy Wear gloves give complete protection against dirt, scratches, bruises, stains, infection. Yet their amazing softness and pliability, the result of a special processing, make them extra comfortable. Cling to the hands and practically give you BAREHAND FREEDOM.

Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for GARAGE, HOUSEWORK, PAINTING, YARD, FURNACE, ETC. Sizes for WOMEN (small, medium, large) and MEN (small, medium, large). Prices Per Pair Postpaid: Sizes 6, 7, 8, \$1.15; sizes 9, 10, \$1.25.

**HOTKAPS—An Individual
Hothouse for Every Plant!****HELP YOU GROW Earlier, Hardier,
Vegetables, Flowers**

Germaco HOTKAPS—strong little hot-houses—protect plants from destructive frost, storms, insects. University Agricultural Experiment Station tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18 to 51 per cent, promote bigger fruits and vegetables, ripen plants three weeks earlier. Quick, easy to set, instructions on package. 100 million used by successful growers. Beat everyone with first vegetables, flowers.

Market Growers: University tests prove Germaco HOTKAPS nearly double your early marketable yield per acre, help you get highest out-of-season prices. Premium profits pay for them many times over. Crop failure is costly—HOTKAPS protection is cheap! Order today.

(25 Hotkaps with Setter 70c).

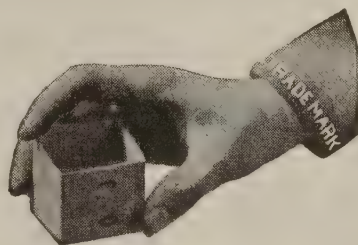
(1,000 for \$13.50) (5,000 lots, \$13.35 per M) (10,000 lots, \$13.20 per M) (250, with Setter and Tamper, \$4.65) (100 with Setter and Tamper, \$2.75). Postage extra. Write for Free Booklet.

TWIST-EMS**TWIST-EMS**—8" handy tying tapes made of laminated durable paper on malleable copper wire. Just the thing for tying dahlias, roses and other flowers. Very handy.**Home Garden Package of 125 for 35c.****UTILITY TWIST-EMS.** Used as a bunching tie by produce shippers and market gardeners. Prices per 1,000: (7" \$1.50) (8" \$1.71) (12" \$2.56) (16" \$3.42).**HORTICULTURAL PEAT MOSS.** For lawns, gardens, cold frames, hot beds, potting, and general planting. It is a soil conditioner, a source of humus, a means of controlling moisture, a perfect mulch. One bale will cover 100 square feet about one inch deep. Very free from dirt and not ground to a powder or dust.
(Standard bale about 18x20x36 in. \$5.00) (½ bale \$2.75) (bushel \$1.75).**MOON SIGN BOOK.** If you believe in moon planting get the Moon Sign Book. This book gives complete instructions in the use of planetary influence on planting and harvesting. It also gives the dates and best time to plant and harvest, for setting eggs, for breeding, fishing, for personal affairs. 256 pages of practical information, published annually since 1906.

Price 1948 edition \$1.10, postpaid in U.S.A.

TRANSPLANTING BANDS

Plants are started in these bands and set in the ground and they never know they have been moved. Transplant single plants into these bands and when the weather is settled set the plants in the garden without removing the band.



	Doz.	100	250	1,000
2-P, 2 in. by 2 in.....	\$0.15	\$0.65	\$1.25	\$4.30
3-P, 3 in. by 3 in.....	.20	.85	1.85	6.75
4-P, 4 in. by 4 in.....	.25	1.00	2.25	8.50

WELL KNOWN
BRANDS

Remedies, Feeds, Etc.

MOST
RELIABLE



Penn Salt Co. Products

PRICES PENN SALT PRODUCTS

Free Bulletin Sent on Request

	8 oz. ½ pt.	lb. 1 pt.	3 lb.	Qt.	Gal.
K-O Insect Spray, 5% DDT.....	\$.35	\$.35	\$.65	\$.65	\$2.35
K-O Insecticide Powder, 10% DDT.....	.50				
K-O Stock & Barn Spray, 50% DDT.....	.75	1.80			
K-O Emulsion Concentrate, 34% DDT.....			1.50		4.60
K-O Garden Dust, 5% DDT.....	.30	.70			
K-O Weeds, Liquid, 2,4-D.....	1.00	1.62			
K-O Weeds, Powder, 2,4-D—4 oz., \$1.40.					
B-K Powder—Large size, \$1.50; small size, 75c.					

DAIRY ASSOCIATION REMEDIES

KOW-KARE is a concentrated tonic, conditioner, and regulator to promote assimilation, aid low cost milk production, and build up vigor for calving. Prices: (medium size 75c) (large size \$1.35) (6 large cans \$7.00).

BAG BALM for teat and udder ills, and all farm healing. Price: (Big 10-oz. pkg. 75c).

BAG BALM DILATORS. For quick healing of spider, scabs, bruises, internal injuries, or for hard milkers. (25 sterilized packed in Bag Balm 75c).

HOME HELP FOR DAIRY COWS—A valuable book, free on request.

CATTLE GRUB CONTROL

BERAKO LIVESTOCK SPRAY POWDER. For livestock raisers who prefer the wettable powder. Contains 2½% pure rotenone plus wetting agent and sulfur—nothing to add but water. (5-lb. bag \$2.80) (40-lb. bag 47c lb.).

BERAKO—A Rotenone liquid—is being used with great success by many dairy and beef cattle raisers to control cattle grubs (ox warbles). It is easy to mix and apply as wash or spray. Write for control bulletin.

Prices: (quart \$3.53) (gallon \$11.20) (5 gallons \$54.35).

DIP APPLICATION. Use 2½ to 3 quarts of Berako Liquid per 100 gallons of water (10 pounds of wettable sulfur may be added), or use 20 pounds of Berako Spray Powder per 100 gallons of water.

DUST APPLICATION. Cubor Dust "100" may be used for dust treatments to control grubs. Apply at the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per animal and brush so that the dust penetrates the hair of the back.

POULTRY LITTER

Flaky peat moss from deposits. An efficient product for fowl and animal litter, with high water absorption. Very clean and free from dust.

(Standard bale, about 36x20x18 in. (\$5.00) not prepaid.

BIRD FOOD. Prices Not Prepaid

CANARY seed forms the basis for all bird seeds. (Lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.00).

LARGE IMPORTED RAPE or **DWARF ESSEX RAPE.** (Lb. 25c) (2 lbs. 45c) (10 lbs. \$2.25).

SMALL or **SWEET GERMAN RAPE.** (Lb. 35c) (2 lbs. 65c) (10 lbs. \$3.00).

STERILIZED HEMP. (Lb. 35c) (2 lbs. 65c) (10 lbs. \$3.00).

MILLET SEED, large yellow, and small red. (Lb. 10c) (2 lbs. 15c) (10 lbs. 60c).

SUNFLOWER SEED, selected and recleaned for parrots. (Lb. 30c) (5 lbs. \$1.25).

GOLD SEAL MIXED BIRD SEED. Containing recleaned canary, rape, hemp, millet, in proper proportions. (Lb. 30c) (2 lbs. 55c) (10 lbs. \$2.50).

BLATCHFORD'S PRODUCTS

Blatchford's Calf Meal, Blatchford's Calf Pellets, Blatchford's Vitadine, can be obtained from local dealers

BLATCHFORD'S NUTRI-TABS for controlling calf scours. (Package of 24, 90c) (6 packages for \$5.00) postpaid.

EXPERT ADVICE ON CALF RAISING—A valuable book. Free on request.

TAT-ANTU (Formula 83) (alphanaphthylthiourea). This new rodenticide is tasteless to rats yet so powerful that one lick kills. It has been formulated to permit three simple methods of control—feeding, drinking and tracking.

Tat-Antu—Feeding and Drinking Bait (Size No. 1, each 35c) (Size No. 2, each \$1.00).

Tat-Antu—Feeding, Drinking and Tracking Bait (Size No. 3 Shaker Top Can, each \$1.00).

SAVE MATERIAL

SPRAY PUMPS

APPLY EFFICIENTLY

CHAMPION KNAPSACK SPRAYER. No. 1 all brass.

The most powerful portable spray and agitator ever designed. A continuous spray is maintained for close work. A turn of the nozzle provides a 45-foot stream. The tank is shaped to fit a man's back, is made of brass and holds five gallons. The operating lever is placed conveniently on the right. Sprays all kinds of chemicals, whitewash, oil and cold water paint. Weighs 16 lbs.

AEROIL FLAME SPRAYERS or WEED BURNERS.

An outfit of great service and utility, burns kerosene, distillate or stove oil with a flame temperature of 2000° Fahrenheit. Uses: burning weeds, brush, rubbish and trash, disinfecting poultry houses, kennels, etc. Heating water tanks and feed cookers, thawing pipes, melting ice and snow, killing grasshoppers, crickets, setting backfires for fire control. Made from heavy galvanized steel with seamless dependable pump.

PARAGON No. 1 WHEELBARROW SPRAYER.

Capacity 6 gallons; equipment 5 feet special 6-ply spray hose, 5 feet spray pipe, 1 brass mist spray nozzle, 1 brass straight spray nozzle, 1 steel spray nozzle for whitewash and cold water paint.

PARAGON No. 3 WHEELBARROW SPRAYER.

Capacity 12 gallons; equipment 7½ feet extension pipe, 10 feet 6-ply hose, 2 spraying nozzles. This machine is mounted on a strong steel frame with either one or two wheels.

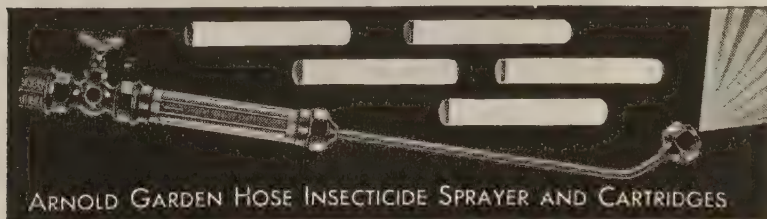
DOBBINS WHEELBARROW SPRAYER No. 3170.

12 gallon capacity, equipped with 6 foot ¾" hose, 2' extension rod, nozzle and 16" steel wheel, weight 42 pounds.

Prices Not Prepaid	Each
Aeroil No. 99 (Junior), 2-gal.....	\$16.50
Aeroil No. 99 (Senior), 4-gal.....	22.00
Aeroil No. 99 (Giant), 5-gal.....	27.25
Champion Knapsack Sprayer.....	27.95
Paragon No. 1.....	22.75
Paragon No. 3.....	29.95
Dobbins No. 3170.....	20.15

ARNOLD GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER consists of a

shut-off, a cartridge chamber and an extension spraying nozzle. The regular water pressure forces the solution out of the nozzle in a fine mist. Special soluble cartridges for insect and plant disease control fit the cartridge chamber. Water passes through the chamber, dissolves the cartridge providing correct control solution. A very easy, effective and economical means of applying fungicides, insecticides and fertilizer to plants, shrubs and lawns. Sprayer and attachments are finished in chrome.



ARNOLD GARDEN HOSE INSECTICIDE SPRAYER AND CARTRIDGES

FREE BULLETINS with more complete description of items on this page are available.

ATOMIZERS or HAND SPRAYERS. These low-priced sprayers are especially designed for the home and are a convenient type for use in the small garden for shrubbery or in the poultry house.

No.	Capacity	Weight Each
710 Intermittent	10 oz. tin	1 lb. \$.45
702 Intermittent	1 qt. tin	1 lb. .60
323 Continuous	1 qt. tin	1 lb. 1.25
703 Continuous	1 qt. glass jar	3 lbs. 1.90



COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

With these handy and efficient pumps the operation of spraying becomes an anticipated event. Solution is put in the tank which is made airtight with a twist of the wrist. Air is then pumped in and spraying commences. The trigger quick spray lock gives instant control. All equipped with galvanized steel tanks.

No.	Capacity	Weight	Each
006	2½ gallon	7½ lbs.	\$ 7.25
44G	4 gallon	12 lbs.	11.05
34G	3½ gallon	12 lbs.	9.10
21G	3½ gallon	9 lbs.	7.85

CONVENIENT HOSE SPRAYERS

HAYES JR. SPRAY GUN. Attaches to the garden hose and makes spraying as easy as sprinkling the lawn. Full 3 gallon capacity. Sprays up, down, sideways. Suitable for all spraying purposes but ideal for applying 2,4-D Weed Killer on the lawn. Weight 3 lbs.

INSECTO GUN is the most compact, simple and easy to use sprayer available. Just put insecticide in the pint jar, attach to the garden hose, and the water pressure does all the work. Eliminates pumping and carrying a tank.

PRICES NOT PREPAID

Hayes Jr. Spray Gun.....	\$6.95
Hayesette Spray Gun.....	3.45
Insecto-Gun	4.95
Arnold, with Adjustable Nozzle.....	5.50
Arnold, with Stationary Nozzle.....	4.50
36" Straight Extension.....	1.75
Transparent Chamber and Coupling.....	2.00
Transparent Chamber, Metal Ends.....	1.50
Coupling Only .....	.75

The following **cartridges** for the Arnold Garden Hose Sprayer will be available: DDT; P-R (Pyrethrum-Rotene); Arsen-O-Spray; Cryolitespray; Nic-O-Spray; Pyr-O-Spray; Rot-O-Spray; Funguspray; Sulph-O-Spray; Vitamin B; Weed-O-Spray. **35c each; 12 for \$4.00.**

HANDY SPRAYER fits any half-gallon or gallon screw-top jug. A very convenient and economic method of applying 2,4-D. (Each 59c).

**SAVE
MATERIAL**

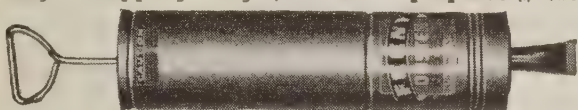
Dusters, Tools, Etc.

**APPLY
EFFICIENTLY**

CHAMPION KNAPSACK DUSTERS. Two adjustable straps distribute the light weight across the operator's back, leaving arms and hands free. While the operator stands erect, he can reach the underside of the bottom leaves of the lowest plant, or shoot powder 30 feet in the air. Feed regulator—good, steady flow—non-corroding all brass parts—galvanized tank with a capacity of about 20 pounds. Pushing the long operating lever up and down is less work than turning a crank. **Not prepaid: (\$27.95).**

HAND DUSTERS

B-K DUSTER. (Acme 390). 1 quart powder chamber, 12-inch discharge tube, 18-inch pump. Pump and tube unscrew from powder chamber. Delivers a tremendous blast of air, user stands upright. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. **Not prepaid: (\$1.15).**



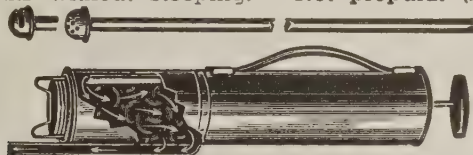
Model 6

FEENEY DUSTER, Model C, a handy size for house and garden use. Length is 16 inches. Capacity approximately 1 pint. Is ideal for applying insecticide dusts to vegetables, flowers, shrubs, small fruits. Also for use in killing moths, ants, roaches, chicken lice, etc. **Not prepaid: (\$1.05).**

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FEENEY DUSTER, Model D, two quart duster with long extension tube for dusting low-growing plants without stooping. **Not prepaid: (\$3.20).**

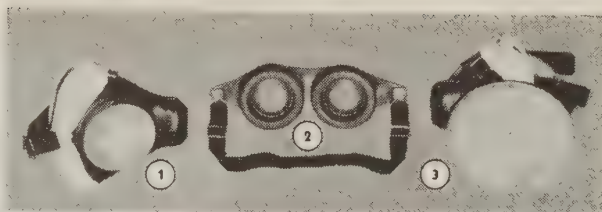


No. 132

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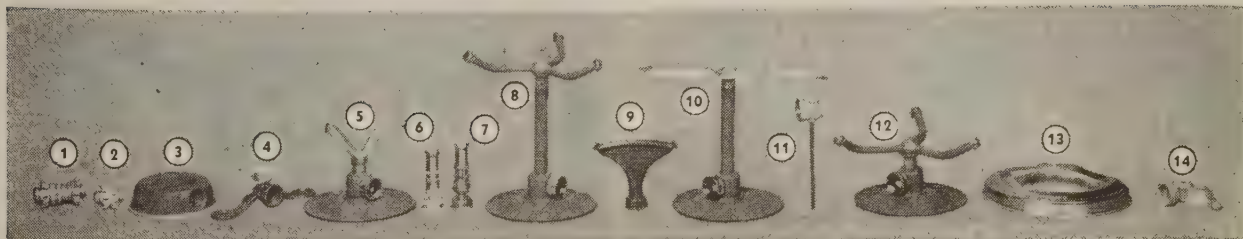
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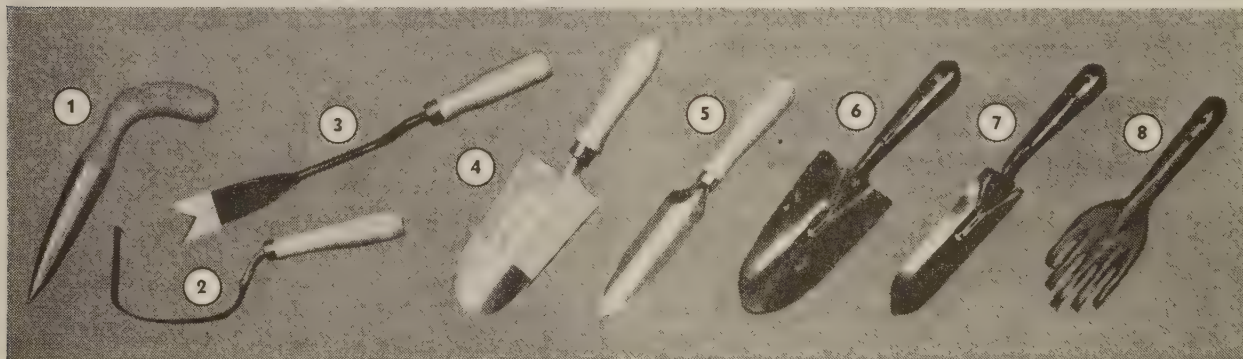
LAWN HOSE GOODS and HAND TOOLS

FOR THE
LAWN



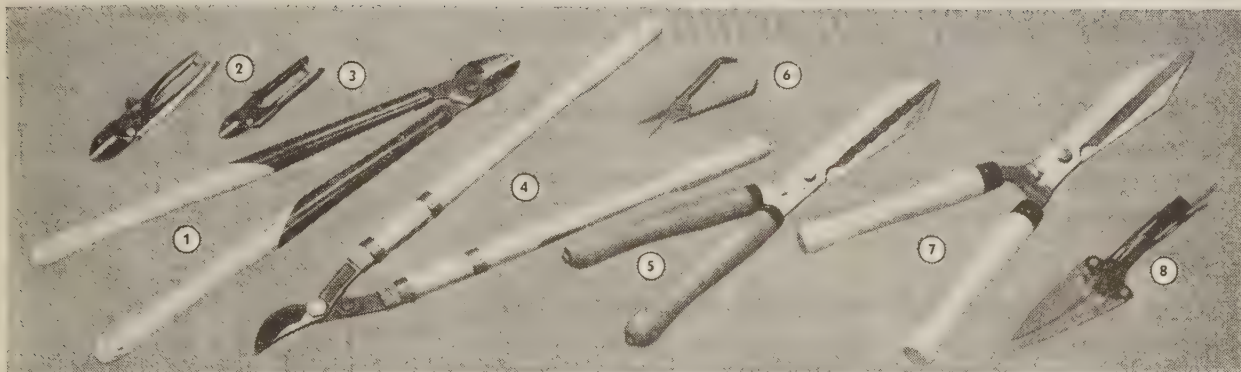
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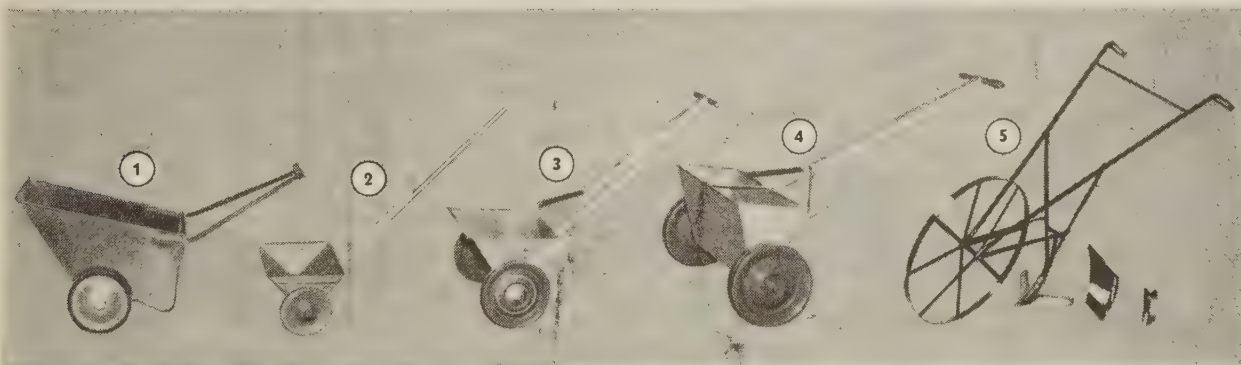
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3	.09	.12	.14	.18	.23
4	.10	.13	.15	.22	.28
5	.10	.14	.18	.25	.34
6	.11	.15	.20	.29	.39
7	.11	.16	.22	.32	.44
8	.12	.17	.24	.36	.50
9	.12	.18	.26	.39	.56
10	.13	.19	.28	.43	.61
11	.13	.20	.30	.46	.66
12	.14	.22	.32	.50	.72
13	.14	.23	.34	.54	.77
14	.15	.24	.36	.58	.82
15	.15	.25	.38	.61	.89
16	.16	.26	.40	.65	.94
17	.16	.27	.42	.68	.99
18	.17	.28	.44	.72	1.05
19	.17	.29	.46	.75	1.10
20	.18	.30	.48	.79	1.15
21	.18	.31	.50	.82	1.21
22	.19	.33	.53	.87	1.27
23	.19	.34	.55	.90	1.32
24	.20	.35	.57	.94	1.37
25	.20	.36	.59	.97	1.43
26	.21	.37	.61	1.01	1.48
27	.21	.38	.63	1.04	1.53
28	.22	.39	.65	1.08	1.60
29	.22	.40	.67	1.11	1.65
30	.23	.41	.69	1.15	1.70
31	.23	.42	.71	1.18	1.75
32	.24	.44	.73	1.23	1.81
33	.24	.45	.75	1.26	1.86
34	.25	.46	.77	1.30	1.92
35	.25	.47	.79	1.33	1.98
36	.26	.48	.81	1.37	2.03
37	.26	.49	.83	1.40	2.08
38	.27	.50	.85	1.44	2.14
39	.27	.52	.88	1.47	2.19
40	.28	.53	.90	1.51	2.25
41	.28	.54	.92	1.55	2.30
42	.29	.56	.94	1.59	2.36
43	.29	.57	.96	1.62	2.41
44	.30	.58	.98	1.66	2.46
45	.30	.59	1.00	1.69	2.52
46	.31	.60	1.02	1.73	2.58
47	.31	.61	1.04	1.76	2.63
48	.32	.62	1.06	1.80	2.69
49	.32	.63	1.08	1.83	2.74
50	.33	.64	1.10	1.87	2.79
51	.33	.65	1.12	1.91	2.84
52	.34	.67	1.14	1.95	2.90
53	.34	.68	1.16	1.98	2.96
54	.35	.69	1.18	2.02	3.01
55	.35	.70	1.21	2.05	3.07
56	.36	.71	1.23	2.09	3.12
57	.36	.72	1.25	2.12	3.17
58	.37	.73	1.27	2.16	3.23
59	.37	.74	1.29	2.19	3.29
60	.38	.75	1.31	2.24	3.34
61	.38	.76	1.33	2.27	3.39
62	.39	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45
63	.39	.79	1.37	2.34	3.50
64	.40	.80	1.39	2.38	3.55
65	.40	.81	1.41	2.41	3.62
66	.41	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67
67	.41	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72
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Leek	17	QUINCE	73	Willow	69
Lettuce	18, 19	RADISHES	28	Wistaria	61
		Rape	78	XERANTHEMUM	50
		Raspberries	74	ZINNIAS	36, 51

WESTERN SEED CO. FAMOUS ROSES

We handle only No. 1 Top Grade. No No. 1½ or No. 2 Grades.

Description, see pages 62-63.



SOEUR THERESE



GRENOBLE



BETTY UPRICHARD

HARDY PHLOX PLANTS—See page 56



PAINTED LADY



B. COMPTE



STARLIGHT



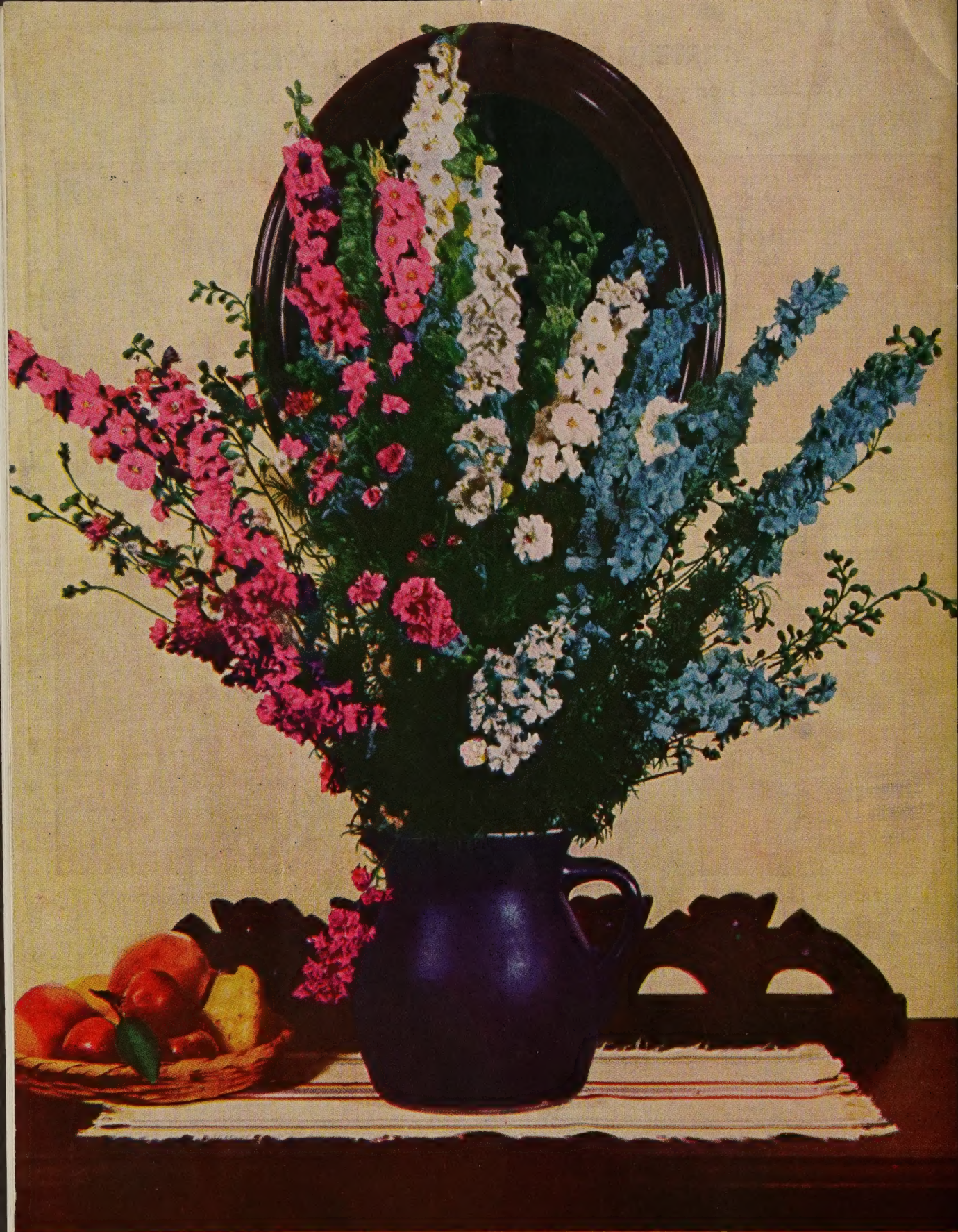
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Suited to
Rocky Mountain
Area

FREDONIA
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SEAL
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GOLD SEAL SEEDS FOR 1948

The Western Seed Co.

1425 Fifteenth Street

DENVER 2, COLORADO